The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

ABOUT TWO THOUSAND BILLS INTRODUCED.

MEXICAN VETERANS—GRANGERS IN CONGRESS—THE OCEAN BANK INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—As the session advances the number of bills introduced in the House on Mondays decreases. The number already printed this session is about 2,000. Among the bills introduced to-day the following had reference to the finances: One by Mr. Burleigh, of Maine, providing for the redemption of the legal-tender notes; a very ponderous bill by Mr. Orth, of Indiana, which provides for a national currency, to be redeemed in coin, and for the speedy redemption of the legal tenders now outstanding; another bill providing for the creation of a national exchequer, by Mr. Platt, of Virginia, which the House last Monday declined to receive; and a bill to amend the National Banking act. There were two new schemes to provide for cheap transportation. One asks that the Ohio, Tennessee, and Cumberland Rivers may be improved; the other provides for a survey of a ship canal route from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River near Cairo, Ill. Another bill was introduced to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Labor. Two bills upon this subject are now before the House. Last Monday the House adopted a rule that no private bill should be printed where objection was made. The indisposition of the members to economize by means of this rule was to-day shown by the fact that not a single objection was made. All the private bills were accordingly ordered printed.

VETERANS OF THE EARLY WARS.

The number of survivors of the early wars of the Republic seems to increase with the advance of years. A few years ago the suggestion that Congress should be asked to pension the surviving veterans of the Mexican war would have been considered ludicrous. Not a Monday has passed this session without the introduction of some bill to pension these numerous and vigorous old men. To-day additional efforts were made in their behalf. Bills were introduced asking that pensions be given to all the survivors of the wars of Mexico and Texas, and that even the survivors of the early Indian wars in Tennessee should be placed on an equal footing with the veterans of the war of 1812.

THE GRANGERS.

The Grangers are determined to make themselves felt in Congress. There were two indications of this to-day. One was in the shape of a peculiar bill providing for an appropriation for international crop and weather reports, in order, as the bill runs, "to render the farmers more independent of the speculating classes." The other was in the form of a motion made by a member from the wilds of Missouri, whose name seemed to be unfamiliar even to the Clerk and the Speaker, who desired that the rules be suspended and a resolution adopted directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the names of all members of the present House of Representatives, if any, who are stockholders in national banks, the amount of the stock held by them respectively, and the names and location of the banks. This information is among the archives of the office of the Controller of the Currency in the reports of the officers of national banks, made in accordance with the act of June 4, 1864. A formal vote was taken, and the House rejected the resolution by 96 yeas to 146 nays. There was considerable uneasiness manifested during the call of the roll among the Representatives who are known to be largely interested in national banks. The Representatives from the country districts, especially where the Grangers are in large force, seemed particularly uncomfortable. The mover of this resolution declares that he shall introduce it on every Monday, and is confident of its ultimate passage.

CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY'S BUST.

The vacant niche in the United States Supreme Court-room is to be filled, the House, to-day, under a suspension of the rules, and without any considerable opposition, having concurred in the Senate bill making an appropriation for a bust of the late Chief Justice Taney.

THE CONVERTIBLE BOND AND POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS BILLS.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day decided to report adversely upon the bill introduced by Mr. Kelley providing for a low rate convertible bond. The committee also decided to report the Postal Savings Banks bill adversely. Both these bills have been very thoroughly considered by the committee.

SENATE STATIONERY.

A brief discussion took place in the Senate to-day about the furnishing of stationery for Senators. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, called attention to the representations that have been made in the press relative to the nature of the articles furnished from the stationery room, and the expense to the Government on this account. He noticed particularly an article in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, which contained various specific statements of the character and cost of these articles. To put an end to the scandals that are repeated from year to year about the furnishing of stationery, he moved that the Contingent Expenses Committee inquire into the expediency of excluding from that room all articles except pens, ink, paper, pencils, mucilage, and envelopes. The resolution created some amusement, and several Senators bore testimony to the falsehood of the charges. Under the law prior to the increase of the salaries last March, and under the law as it now stands since the repeal of that increase, Senators and members are entitled to $125 for stationery, newspapers, &c., each year. The stationery they draw is charged against this amount, and whatever balance is left undrawn at the end of the year is paid over to Senators in money. The Stationery Fund of $125 is, in effect, so much additional salary. Some Senators have drawn but a few dollars worth of stationery, and have taken all the rest in money. If others choose to buy pen knives, gold pens, and gold tooth-picks, or any other fancy articles from the stationery-room, instead of plain paper and pens, it is nobody's business. As Senator Hamlin remarked to-day, Senators have a right to convert all of the $125 into gold tooth-picks if they choose. Senator Morrill desired to have the offices so administered that there would be no chance for scandalous reports about it, a matter which Mr. Howe thought very difficult to accomplish, remarking that he would be greatly delighted if this and every other office in the Capitol could be so conducted that lies about it would be impossible.

THE OCEAN BANK RECEIVER.

The Committee of the House on Banking and Currency have determined to ask for authority to investigate the conduct of Theodore M. Davis, Receiver of the Ocean National Bank in New-York. Charges against Mr. Davis laid before the committee were referred to a subcommittee consisting of [illegible] and Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, to examine and report whether there was anything in the papers presented to warrant a further investigation. The subcommittee reported in favor of an investigation, and on their report the action of the committee to-day was based. It is alleged that Mr. Davis, as Receiver, of the bank, has wasted and fraudulently reduced the assets, depriving the creditors and stockholders of the bank of their property. Mr. Davis was appointed Receiver by Controller Hurlburd Dec. 12, 1871. On the 20th of January following, he reported that he had examined the condition of the bank, and that the debts amounted to $1,486,000, and the assets $2,600,000. Last June he reported to the depositors of the bank that he had paid $886,000, and that he had $262,000 in his hands. This report showed a shrinkage on the assets from the time of the former report of $1,300,000. Both these reports are now on file at the office of the Controller of the Currency, and on their face present a condition of affairs, which, at least, needs explanation. It is said that in the published evidence taken when Controller Hurlburd was investigated, Davis was proved to have acted in Hurlburd's interest, in keeping away from the investigation a witness, Rutter by name, so that he might not give testimony before the committee of a damaging character against Hurlburd. It is also charged that Davis had formed a ring to obtain possession of lands of the Portage Lake Canal Company in Michigan, by disposing of about $700,000 worth of bonds of the company, which were among the assets of the bank as security for $300,000 loaned. The lands to be controlled by the holders of these bonds are valued by a low estimation at the sum of $6,000,000, and the movement against Mr. Davis was urged forward principally by stockholders of the Canal Company. It is stated that the charges, accompanied by overwhelming proof, have been laid before Controller Knox, and that last Summer he promised that Davis would be removed; but he has taken no action, and if the charges against Davis should be sustained before the committee, Mr. Knox would be seriously compromised by the result. The statements against Mr. Davis are made with directness and specification of details which give them an air of probability. The investigation, if authorized by the House, will begin in a few days, and will be prosecuted with as much haste as possible. The line of defense is not disclosed.

It is fair to say that last Summer Controller Knox appointed a commission consisting of Charles A. Meigs, Bank Examiner, Frederick W. Tappan and William A. Vermilye, who examined into the condition of the bank under the conduct of the Receiver, and reported to Mr. Knox that it was managed in strict accordance with law.

THE LOUISIANA QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, made a long speech in the Senate this afternoon on Louisiana affairs. Whatever may be thought of his statements or his arguments, it is certain the speech was one of the most interesting and entertaining that has been delivered in Congress for a long time. Senator McCreery is a Southern gentleman of the old school, a man of fine, classical culture, possessed of a fund of humor, and having an easy and graceful style of oratory. He had made himself master of the details of the Louisiana investigation, and presented the views of the opposition to the Kellogg Government in a very forcible and striking manner. The speech was listened to with unwavering attention both on the floor and in the galleries, and his sallies of wit were frequently applauded, and provoked the laughter even of those against whom they were directed. Mr. Carpenter will speak on the same subject next Wednesday.

THE LOBBY BLACK-MAILERS.

The editorial in this morning's TIMES, referring to efforts of the so-called Washington correspondents to black-mail Mr. Goshorn, Chief Manager of the Centennial Exhibition, is much commented on by leading reputable correspondents, and meets with warm approval. There is some talk of requesting Mr. Goshorn to make known the names of those persons who attempted to levy black-mail. As the matter now stands it is difficult for reputable correspondents to express themselves with any freedom in regard to the Centennial, because of the opportunity there will be for insinuations that a favorable word is bought with money, or that anything said in opposition to any proposition regarding the Exhibition is caused by failure to obtain a bribe. If the names of those who attempted in this instance to levy black-mail can be obtained the exposure will be complete and immediate.

EXPENSES OF THE NATIONAL LOAN.

Upon motion of Gen. Garfield, under a suspension of the rules, a resolution was passed, in the form of a section in the regular legislative bill, providing for the repeal of the law authorizing an indefinite appropriation for the payment of the expenses of the national loan, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to submit annual estimates for the required expenses of that loan. Gen. Garfield believes that this law will work a revolution in the expenditures for the national loan. His investigations lead him to believe that this expenditure now amounts to nearly $3,000,000 annually, the disbursement of which fund is controlled only by the discretion of the Secretary. Out of this fund, Gen. Garfield represents that more than one thousand clerks and other employes are now paid, and that neither their number nor salaries are fixed by law.

FREE BANKING.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to report a bill for free banking and practical redemption. The bill agreed upon is in substance the bill introduced by Clinton L. Merriam, of New-York.

BURNING OF A GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 26.—A dispatch to the *Argus* states that the Grammar School building connected with Bishop's College, at Lennoxville, near Sherbrooke, Canada, was destroyed by fire this morning. The boys narrowly escaped with their lives and lost all their effects. The Rector's house was with great difficulty saved. The loss is from $30,000 to $35,000, and is partially insured.

THE ICE BUSINESS IN MAINE.

BATH, Me., Jan. 26.—The ice business has commenced here in earnest, and is being prosecuted with unusual vigor. Ice of thirteen inches in thickness is being cut. The schooner L. and A. Babcock sailed to-day for Philadelphia with ice at $1 25 per ton, and the new schooner B. B. Church is now loading for the same place, at the same prices. The mercury this morning stood at 11° below zero, this being the lowest point reached this season.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The annual report of the Philadelphia Board of Trade was submitted at the meeting this evening. It congratulates the board upon the passing away of the financial pressure, which has been so severely felt, and says: "Business is regaining its usual proportions and activity. It is with pride, as well as pleasure, we allude to the stanchness of the business community throughout this period of stern trial. It has shown itself possessed of financial strength, prudence, and common sense. We entertain bright hopes of renewed prosperity, with such [illegible] improvements issued during the year number 6,530, showing an increase over 1872 of 108. The arrivals of coastwise and foreign vessels at our ports during the same period amounted in all to 10,734, of which one-fourth were propellers by steam. Our trade has grown, is growing, and will grow. Moreover, it is calculated that at least 80,800 tons of new shipping will leave the ship-yards on the Delaware, in 1874. These few items are full of encouragement. They teach that steady efforts win success."

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT—ORDER BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The following Executive order has just been promulgated:

By the President of the United States:

Whereas, It has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that in the International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mines, to be held in the City of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, it is desirable that from the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States in which there may be articles suitable for the purpose intended, there should appear such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace, and its resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptation to the wants of the people. Now, for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of the articles and materials designed to be exhibited from the Executive Department of the Government, it is ordered that a board, to be composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited, and also of one person to be named in behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, and one to be named in the behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the preparation, arrangement, and safe-keeping of such articles and materials as the heads of the several departments and the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution may respectively decide shall be embraced in the collection; that one of the persons thus named, to be designated by the President, shall be Chairman of such board, and that the board appoint from their own number such other officers as they may think necessary, and that the said board when organized shall be authorized under the direction of the President to confer with the executive officers of the Centennial Exhibition in relation to such matters connected with the subject as may pertain to the respective departments having articles and materials on exhibition, and that the names of the persons thus selected by the heads of the several departments, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Director of the Smithsonian Institution, shall be submitted to the President for designation.

By order of the President.

(Signed,) HAMILTON FISH.
Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Jan 23, 1874.

A MASS-MEETING TO BE HELD IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Two well-attended meetings were held at Barnum's Hotel to-day, in the forenoon and evening, by influential citizens, who feel a warm interest in the proposed Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, and arrangements are completed for holding a mass-meeting at Concordia Hall, on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of awakening a general interest throughout the State in the National Exposition. Mr. Otis Keilholtz, the President of the First Branch City Council, presided at the meetings to-day. At the mass-meeting on Thursday it is expected that Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, the Chairman of the Centennial Commission; Speaker Blaine, Gen. Gordon, Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and other eminent men will be present and address the gathering. Invitations have been sent to the President and Vice President of the United States, to members of both Houses of Congress, to the Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey, Virginia, and Delaware, requesting their attendance.

AUSTRALIA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

ADVICES FROM AUCKLAND—THE FIJI ISLANDS—MISCELLANEOUS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The steam-ship Macgregor brings Australian mail dates to Dec. 20, and from Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, to Jan. 14.

Auckland advices state that the local steam packet company having a steam service to the Fiji Islands will procure additional steamers to supply their increasing coasting trade. A steamer is also to be placed regularly on the passage between Auckland and Poverty Bay, and the Napier, another steamer purchased at London for a private owner, is on her way out to engage in the coasting trade.

Continued disturbances are reported among the natives on the east coast of New-Zealand.

International cricket and rifle matches are the chief topics of excitement in Auckland.

There are seventy miles of railroad open. The first part of the Auckland and Wakalo line was to be opened on Dec. 24.

The Maori King and his son were paying friendly visits to the settlers.

The harvest promised to be abundant. In the other colonies the wheat crop will show a falling off. There is a great demand for labor in various parts of the colonies.

Trade with the Islands of Fiji and other groups in the South Sea is increasing. The sugar trade is to receive an impetus by the establishment of sugar refineries. The Union Steam Shipping Company, with a capital of $250,000, has been organized at Dunedin to meet the growing requirements of the shipping trade of New-Zealand, and the New-Zealand Navigation Company will enlarge its capital, in order to provide additional steamers to Fiji. The feeling is growing stronger in favor of the annexation of Fiji. The action of certain German residents at Leonkar, on a recent occasion, in preparing to resist the Government by force of arms, and the proceedings at Nasooa, where about 100 unarmed white men were driven back and maltreated by 1,200 Fijians, armed to the teeth, has elicited a general feeling in the colonies that England should at once assume the sovereignty of these islands.

It is announced by the Ministry that one of her Majesty's Ministers will proceed under instructions via Honolulu to Washington, and most likely to Europe, for the purpose of pressing upon the great powers the claims of the British to a full recognition of their rights at Viti Leva.

An intertribal dispute had arisen between the natives of Nalawa and the Damarah people, resulting in a collision in which lives were lost. This is an old dispute of years' standing.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The health of King Lunalilo is reported to be much improved. The approaching election excites much interest. Mr. Windeman has tendered his resignation as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. The British gun-boat Tenedos is at Honolulu.

A PHYSICIAN ACCUSED OF POISONING PATIENTS.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 26.—Dr. Wm. Smith was arrested to-night, charged with poisoning several members of the family of James McDonald. Dr. Smith has been McDonald's family physician for some years. A few years ago he was convicted of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years, but was subsequently pardoned, and resumed the practice of medicine. The case creates considerable excitement, and a number of sudden deaths, which occurred recently among his patients, are now thought to have been the result of poisoning. One body has been exhumed, the stomach analyzed, and arsenic found therein.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

DEATH OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

HE DIES IN THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA—HIS BODY BEING BROUGHT HOME.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Intelligence has just been received here of the death of Dr. Livingstone in the interior of Africa.

He died of dysentery while traveling from Lake Bembe to Unyanyembe. His body has been embalmed, and is being conveyed to England. It will come by the way of Zanzibar.

MANNER OF THE GREAT EXPLORER'S DEATH.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The death of Dr. Livingstone took place in June last. He had been traveling over a partially submerged country, and, after wading four days through water, was seized by the illness of which he died.

DISRAELI'S ADDRESS.

MR. DISRAELI TO HIS CONSTITUENTS—HIS REASONS FOR ASKING A RE-ELECTION.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, asking for a re-election to Parliament. He says:

It is not necessary to consider whether the dissolution of Parliament was resorted to to avoid the humbug confession that the Premier has violated the constitutional law by persisting for several months in the occupation of a seat to which he was no longer entitled, or whether it was to evade the day of reckoning for a war conducted without communication with Parliament. It suffices to point out that if the unprecedented course of summoning and subsequently dissolving Parliament could be justified, there is no reason why it was not adopted six weeks earlier. The Premier has addressed a prolix narrative to his constituents, in which I find nothing definite regarding the policy of the Government, except that it intends to apply a large surplus to the remission of taxation, which would be the course of any party or any Ministry. What is remarkable is the disquieting information that this surplus must be made adequate by adjustment, which must mean an increase in the existing taxes. The principal measures of relief promised by Mr. Gladstone—diminution of local taxation and the abolition of the income tax—are measures which the Conservative party has always favored, and the Premier and his friends opposed. I will support all measures for the improvement of the condition of the people, but this end cannot be attained by incessant harassing legislation. The English are governed by customs as much as by laws, and dislike unnecessary interference by a meddling Administration. It would have been better for the country if during the last five years the foreign policy of the Government had been a little more energetic, and its domestic policy a little less so. By an act of folly and ignorance rarely equaled, the Government has relinquished the treaty granting the freedom of the Straits of Malacca to our commerce, and has involved us in the Ashantee war. Honor requires the vigorous prosecution of the latter, but it will be the duty of Parliament hereafter to inquire into the origin of the costly and destructive contest.

The argument for the extension of household suffrage to the counties is fallacious, and no one has argued more strongly against the contemplated assimilation of the franchise than the Premier. Such a measure will involve the disfranchisement of the smaller boroughs. The impending elections are most important for the future of the Kingdom. Though there is reason to hope that the Premier is not at present opposed to the national institutions, yet his adherents include the assailants of the Monarchy, those opposed to the independence of the House of Lords, and the partisans of home rule. Some even urge the disestablishment of the English Church. His most trusted colleagues openly concur in the desire to thrust religion from national education.

Mr. Disraeli concludes as follows: These are solemn issues claiming a decision, when Europe is more deeply stirred than since the Reformation, when civil and religious liberty mainly depend upon the strength and stability of England I ask a re-election to resist the impairment of her strength, and to support her imperial sway.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A CABINET COUNCIL HELD—THE CASE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Queen held a council at Osborne to-day, and issued the proclamation ordering the dissolution of the present Parliament.

The petition against Attorney General James for bribery in the election at Taunton has been dismissed with costs.

THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 27—4 A. M.—Writs of election for the new House of Commons were promulgated last night, and orders were also sent to Edinburgh for the election of the sixteen Peers representing Scotland in the Upper House.

Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Irish Amnesty Association, announces his intention of contesting the election of Mr. Gladstone in Greenwich.

THE ACHENESE WAR.

ANOTHER DUTCH VICTORY—A STRONGHOLD TAKEN.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 26.—Dispatches from Padang, Summatra, announce that Kraton, the principal stronghold of the Achenese, has been captured by the Dutch expeditionary forces with small loss.

CUBA.

THE LOTTERY DIRECTOR ARRESTED—THE SITUATION AT MANZANILLA—NEWSPAPER TROUBLES.

HAVANA, Jan. 25, via KEY WEST, Jan. 26.—The Director of the Havana Lottery was arrested yesterday by order of Captain General Jovellar.

The *Voz de Cuba* says the situation at Manzanilla is unsatisfactory. A fight had taken place on the outskirts of the city between a body of insurgents and some Spanish guerillas.

Gen. Esponda's column has been reinforced by troops from Santiago de Cuba, and has arrived at Holguin.

Captain General Jovellar has refused to allow the *Gorro Frigio* (newspaper) to appear. He also refuses to give his permission for the publication of two new journals.

FIRE IN A SHIP-YARD—MILITARY OPERATIONS.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—A fire broke out to-day in the foundry and ship-yards of Señor Zulueta, at Casa blanca, which are threatened with total destruction. A high wind prevails, and shipping in the vicinity are in danger.

The Director of the Havana Lottery, Señor Valero, remains in prison.

The steamer Isabel la Catolica has gone to Gibara to embark troops for Guantanamo, which is threatened by the insurgents. Gen. Portilla has ordered the removal of several detachments of troops which have for a long time been guarding the cultivated zone of Puerto Principe. It is expected that important orders will be issued by Captain General Jovellar to-morrow. Insurgent prisoners report that Vincente Garcia has assumed the Ministry of War, and Gen. Maceo has succeeded him in the command of his column. Some troops having left Manzanillo for Bayamo, reinforcements are sadly needed at the former place. The troops in the jurisdiction of Trinidad Lane defeated a band of insurgents at Arrow Pinas. The latter fled eastward, but was pursued, and a number captured.

The British war steamer Cherub has arrived in this harbor.

The steamer Wilmington, from New-York, arrived this morning.

THE COAL COMBINATION.

AN ANTAGONISTIC ORGANIZATION BEING FORMED—A FLUTTER IN THE COAL TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The report has reached here from Harrisburg that a newly organized combination, composed of prominent railroad men and capitalists, is about to open a war against the coal combination. It is alleged that the reason of the change of basis of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company in the recent coal miners' strike is attributable to fear of the new clique. Already, work on a new railroad has been commenced, the route of which extends from the anthracite region to the sea-board. To obtain further and reliable information regarding the new organization, careful inquiries have been instituted among leading railroad men and coal operators. Although none of these gentlemen were able to furnish any new facts, sufficient information was obtained to corroborate the rumor to some extent. The impression is, in coal trade circles, that just as soon as the plans of the new organization are perfected a most determined warfare will be commenced between it and the coal combination to secure a monopoly of the coal trade in the various anthracite regions of the State. Considerable excitement is manifested among railroad and coal men, and further developments are awaited with interest.

It is stated that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, leader of the coal clique, has taken another means to reduce production, for the purpose of keeping down the sea-board supplies. The new scheme is simply a refusal to furnish cars to individual coal producers in the middle coal fields of Schuylkill County for shipping the anthracite to the sea-board. This will have the effect of stopping the supply, with the exception of the small quantity brought in by the combination. The operations of the ring at this point have been carefully watched. The quantity of coal reaching here from the region via the Falls of Schuylkill amounts to but very little, while between 80,000 and 90,000 tons are "floating" at the Port. The immense depot of the corporation on the Schuylkill River near Wire Bridge, West Philadelphia, is also well-filled with anthracite. It is understood that 27,000 tons can be stored here.

THE PHILADELPHIA CARPET-WEAVERS.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF OUTRAGES BY THE STRIKERS—NO TROUBLE AMONG THEM—WORK BEING RESUMED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The wildest and most exaggerated statements have been published in some of the New-York journals regarding the carpet-weavers' strike in Kensington and Richmond, this city. There have been no weavers murdered in their homes by the strikers. No factories have been burned, and Communism is not spreading to any alarming degree. As was stated in the report sent to THE TIMES recently, some of the men who refused to join the malcontents were assaulted and otherwise maltreated but the arrests were promptly made, and the summary measures adopted by the Carpet Manufacturers' Association had the wholesome effect of stopping any further outrages. About one-half of the 200 manufactories are now running on the ten per cent. reduction. At some a reduced force are working at the old wages. Those where steam looms are operated are running at full tilt. Several of the small concerns are in the Sheriff's hands This would not have been so had there been no strike. Many of the strikers are in the lowest stage of destitution. The leaders of the disturbance, who have fomented it for political purposes, have drawn up a document, to be presented to the State Legislature, asking for assistance. Disinterested parties state that this "stand-out," which has entailed great loss on the manufacturers, and caused much suffering among the weavers and others who gained a livelihood from carpet manufacturing, was totally uncalled for, and would have been easily and amicably adjusted had not ignorant and unscrupulous political demagogues got among the workmen and urged a war against the factors.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The dwelling and barn of George Johnson, at Pittsfield, Me., were burned Sunday night. The loss is $2,000.

A double dwelling-house in Nashua, N. H., owned by Dr. L. F. Locke, and occupied by Dr. J. E. Hunt, was burned Sunday night. The cause of the fire was the accidental breaking of a kerosene lamp. The loss is $2,000; insured.

The stable of Patrick Crowley, in South Everett, Mass., was burned on Saturday, with a dwelling-house and two sheds. The family barely escaped with their lives. Two horses were burned. The loss is $3,000, partly covered by insurance.

The dwelling-house of Charles Greene, in Beacon street, Allston, Mass., was burned yesterday morning, and is a total loss. The building and furniture were insured for $13,000 in the Phœnix Insurance Company of Hartford.

The Rough and Ready Mills, at Littleton, Col., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The mill contained $30,000 worth of wheat, very little of which will be saved. Loss on building, $32,000; insured for $25,000.

On Sunday morning the south-west corner of Miles' block, in Helena, Ark., belonging to John A. Boppe, of Newark, N. J., was burned, the fire spreading to a two-story frame house belonging to S. B. Miles, which, with the two-story brick dwelling of Miss Augusta Wedon, were consumed. On the south, two frame store, occupied by Q. B. Dalley and Ross & Elder, and owned by J. B. Miles, of Helena, and L. A. Armstrong, of Newark, were destroyed. The brick building occupied by King & Clopton, checked the fire. Their loss by water and fire is about $6,000, not insured. West of Miles block, two frame houses were destroyed. Miles block cost $40,000, and the entire loss will reach about $70,000, against which there is no insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

LOW TEMPERATURE IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—At 7 o'clock this morning, in this city, the themometer stood at zero; at Concord, N. H., 10° below; at Lancaster, 38° below; at Lewiston, Me., 10° below.

AMERICAN ORDER OF INDEPENDENT GRANGERS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The preliminary Executive Committee to-day decided to hold the meeting for perfecting the organization of the American Order of Independent Grangers in this city on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, and the Secretary, Mr. A. S. Draper, was instructed to extend invitations to such citizens of the State as the convention may approve of. The order is intended to meet the present issues in relation to transportation and other questions relating to industrial interests, and is rendered necessary by the exclusion of all but farmers from the Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry. It is understood that some of the most influential members of both branches of the Legislature will participate in the organization.

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING FOR A DISPOSAL OF THE BODIES FOR THE PURPOSES OF SCIENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—It was anticipated that some definite conclusion would be arrived at to-day between Dr. Hollingsworth, of Mount Airy, N. C., and the medical and scientific men of this city and New-York, regarding the post-mortem examination of the bodies of the Siamese twins; but owing to the non-receipt of a letter from Dr. Wm. Hollingsworth, who has been written to for complete particulars as to the feelings of the relatives of the deceased subject of the autopsy, the matter has arrived at no issue. Dr. Joseph Pancoast, Dean of Jefferson College, stated this evening that the medical men of America and Europe are taking a deep interest in the matter, and already a number of letters have been received by him seeking for information. He will be unable to state anything before a day or so, when it is expected that intelligence of a decisive nature will be received from Mount Airy. The doctor further said that if the family of Chang and Eng, who are scattered in various parts of the country, finally decide to dispose of the bodies for a suitable pecuniary consideration, the sum demanded will not only be paid by Jefferson College and New-York parties, but private scientists will probably contribute something, so that the ends of science may be advanced.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND EX-SENATOR FOOTE.

REPORTED ARRANGEMENTS FOR A DUEL BETWEEN THEM.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 26.—A special Washington dispatch to the *Evening Telegraph* says it is rumored here this morning that arrangements are being made for a duel between Jefferson Davis and Ex-Senator Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi. It is also said that the duel is probably based on the correspondence which appeared in the Washington newspapers.

The following is the correspondence alluded to above. The letter from Mr. Davis was published in the Washington *Capital* of Sunday, that of Henry S. Foote in the *Chronicle* of yesterday:

LETTER FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1873.

Mr. L. C.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 20th instant has been this day received. I have not seen any of the articles which you inform me H. S. Foote had written in abuse of me, nor have I had any desire to read whatever he might write.

In the year 1851 I published him as constitutionally a liar, and his subsequent career only served to confirm me in that judgment. Since that date, therefore, I have taken no heed of the utterances of said Foote.

His flattery, when he was seeking political preferment in the Confederacy, and his abuse when, faithless to his trust as a Representative in the Congress of the Confederate States, he was preparing for his subsequent desertion to their enemy, were alike disregarded by me.

You are at liberty to use this as you think proper.

I remain, respectfully and truly, yours,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EX-SENATOR FOOTE'S REPLY.

"As a portion of the community may possibly expect from me some notice of the insulting and grossly aspersive letter over the signature of Jefferson Davis, which yesterday morning made its appearance in the columns of the *Capital*, though the glaring mendacity of all the allegations of fact contained therein might well justify me in treating the letter itself and its infamous author with cool and passionless contempt, yet, for certain reasons, not difficult, I imagine, to be divined, I have thought proper to take a somewhat different course.

I shall not now go into a detail of past occurrences with a view of my own vindication. It is not possible for the ruined and disgraced champion of disunion to say aught of me or of my public career which could in the least degree disturb my equanimity. He has cherished an undying hatred for me ever since his own presumptuous arrogance, on a very noted occasion, compelled me to slap his jaws in this city in the Winter of 1847-48. The hostility thus engendered was afterward much heightened by my defeat of his treasonable aspirations to the office of Governor of Mississippi as a secession candidate, in 1851. My constant and unyielding opposition to him and his nefarious schemes in Richmond, during the war of the rebellion, for three years was not at all calculated to assuage his enmity. My free, but unanswered, and I venture to say, unanswerable expositions last Summer, of his indecent and seditious attempts to keep alive in the bosoms of his countrymen feelings of irritation and alienation, which ought never to have been brought into existence, have doubtless much inflamed the malignity which was slumbering in the recesses of a heart capable of all mischief. I rejoice to know that the blighting curse of Mr. Davis' commendation it never can now be my ill-fortune to incur. But I bid this mighty man of Gath, who writes so blustrously for publication in the newspapers, that I do not live in absolute concealment; my whereabouts may be easily found by him or his idolizing confederates. He knows, as thousands of others know, that for full twenty years I have stood ready to accord to him such satisfaction as he might deem necessary to his deeply-wounded honor; and that, whatever general views I may entertain touching the propriety of settling such issues as have arisen between him and myself in the mode referred to, yet that, from special deference to him, I shall be altogether induced to make his an exceptional case. The habitual calumniator of honest and patriotic men has no right to skulk behind the hypocritical pretenses of extreme piety.

H. S. FOOTE.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest, but it has fallen somewhat, in the South Atlantic States. It has fallen in the remaining districts, and is lowest in the North-west. The temperature has risen slightly in the districts on the Atlantic coast, and decidedly in the districts of the Mississippi Valley. It continues below freezing in New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States. Very cold weather is reported from the St. Lawrence Valley. Partly cloudy weather, with light to fresh variable winds prevail in New-England and the Middle States, and thence westward, to the Mississippi Valley. Easterly to southerly winds and light rain are reported from Missouri and Tennessee. Partly cloudy or clear weather, with light winds and calms, prevails in the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, the temperature will rise slightly, with easterly to southerly winds and cloudy or threatening weather.

For the South Atlantic States rising temperature, falling barometer, light to gentle variable winds, and clear or fair weather.

For the lake region, south-easterly to south-westerly winds and rising temperature, with increasing cloudiness during the day, followed by lower temperature in the upper lake region, and possibly light snow near Lake Ontario, and thence north-westward to Lake Superior.

For Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, generally cloudy weather and southerly winds, followed by lower temperature, rising barometer, and winds shifting to north-westerly.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS ALLIANCE—REUNION OF MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—At a call of the Chicago *Alliance*, a new undenominational religious journal, of which Prof. Irving and other distinguished city divines are editors, a large number of the Chicago clergy assembled to-day at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Universalist, Swedenborgian, and other denominations were represented. After an hour of pleasant social reunion, and partaking of a collation, Rev. Dr. Glenwood was appointed Chairman, and Rev. J. B. McClure stated the object of the meeting to be the fostering of kindly and friendly social relations between ministers of the various denominations. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Evarts, Kittredge, H. N. Powers, Ryder, Daniels, Arthur, Mitchell, J. H. Walker, Thomas, and several others, and the occasion was one of great interest to all present. Arrangements were made to hold other similar meetings frequently.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE AND THE YALE ALUMNI.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Chief Justice Waite has telegraphed that he will be here next week, and that he cannot designate an evening for the dinner tendered him by the Yale Alumni in Congress till he arrives in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON LOUISIANA.

The message of the President on Louisiana affairs will be submitted to the Cabinet to-morrow, and will probably be sent to Congress to-morrow afternoon.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE UNION PACIFIC—REPORT OF GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

Mr. J. F. Wilson and Mr. J. H. Millard, Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, have made a report to the Secretary of the Interior, in which they say that with proper management, especially in the freight department, they do not doubt the gross earnings may in a short time be increased to $12,000,000 per annum. When this point is reached it is not difficult to see the road would be competent to protect to the full extent the interest which the Government has therein. The road is not an expensive one to operate. In this respect it can be kept below the average of the roads of the United States. After careful investigation of the subject, they do not hesitate to express their opinion that this financial result can be obtained within the next two years. The capabilities of the road are so great that they would not be understood as fixing $12,000,000 per annum as its maximum receipts. They cannot too strongly urge that some means be devised for a localization of the executive power of the company. This once effected a multitude of obstacles, which now retard and obstruct the developement of business throughout all the vast region of country over which the road extends, would disappear.

NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Isaac T. Gilson, of Iowa, to be Agent for the Osage and other Indians; Mahon Stuffs, of Kansas, to be Agent for the Indians of the new agency in Kansas; Lafayette Carter, of Kansas, to be Surveyor General of Idaho. The following to be Postmasters: N. K. Leavitt, at Exeter, N. H.; B. W. Williams, at Rome, N. Y.; James N. Glover, at Oxford, N. Y.; Wm. H. Sowdermilk, at Cumberland, Md.; and Fielding Lowery, at Dayton, Ohio. Lieut. Commander W. Watson to be Commander; Master Thomas N. Lee to be Lieutenant; Ensign John H. Moore to be Master; George Tyng to be Marshal for Arizona.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session this afternoon, confirmed the nominations of the following Postmasters: James M. Conly, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Patterson, South Platte, Neb.; G. W. Forest, Lewisburg, Penn.; M. H. Basher, Pleasantville, Penn.; John W. Rogers, Decatur, Mich.; O. W. Clayton, Ludington, Ill.; Joseph Hall, Oconto, Wis.; Henry H. E. Wills, Moline, Ill.; A. N. Howard, Yankton, Dakota; John F. Ramsey, Eureka, Nev.; James H. McDougal, Salinas, Cal.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commmander William S. Dana is ordered to the Ossipee as executive. Lieut. M. B. Buford will be detached from the Congress, on completion of the naval manœuvres now in progress at Key West, and ordered home. Lieut. C. R. Meeker is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered to await further instructions at Boston. Lieut. Edward Strong is detached from the Navy-yard at Boston and ordered to the Shenandoah. Surgeon Woolverton is detached from the Shenandoah and granted sick leave.

THE ALABAMA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day took up the case of the contest between Messrs. Spencer and Sykes, both claiming the same seat as Senator from Alabama. Mr. Spencer was attended by Representative White, of Alabama, and W. E. Chandler as counsel, and Mr. Sykes by Gen. Morgan, of Alabama, as his counsel. The committee notified the counsel to be prepared to announce, next Thursday, what line of argument they propose to follow, and the number of witnesses they propose calling. The committee then adjourned till Thursday.

GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan was before the House Committee on Military Affairs this morning, and, in the course of a two hours' consultation gave his views in regard to the policy and feasibility of a reduction of the army. He gave the extent of his command, the Division of the Missouri, extending from the eastern boundary of Illinois to the eastern lines of California, Nevada and Arizona, and from British Columbia to the Gulf of Mexico, and stated that the aggregate force in that vast area, containing nearly all the hostile Indians of the Continent, was about 16,000 men. He considered that force quite sufficient for the purpose, although the troops were worked harder than any other troops in the world; but he believed that to reduce it would be to imperil the peace of the frontier settlements, as it was he was frequently compelled to refuse applications for the establishment of new military posts, partly because the force at his disposal is so small and partly because of there being no provision made to meet the expense of erecting barracks and quarters for the troops. He deprecates the frequent legislation of Congress in regard to the army, stating that its effect has been extremely demoralizing to officers and men, and thinks that in proportion as the country is expanding the necessity for a body of neutral men like the army that will obey orders, will become more and more apparent. He illustrated this view by referring to the apprehensions of recent troubles in Chicago when the property-owners were anxious to find out how long it would take him to get troops there. In regard to Indian matters, he recognizes the policy of the reservation system, but thinks that one effect will be to diminish the number of Indians, the first process being the dying out of the Indians on the reservations, chiefly from consumption superinduced by home-sickness. The remnant that will be left after the dying-out process will, he thinks, take to agriculture, and get mixed up with white blood, as in the case of the Cherokees and other semi-civilized tribes in the Indian Territory, and thus the gradually-eliminated. He ridicules the idea of influencing the Indian by moral suasion, and thinks that the present peace policy of the Government can be most efficiently and cheaply administered by the War Department. The opinions elicited from Major Gen. McDowell on Saturday last were generally to the same effect.

THE EXPENSE OF CONDUCTING NATIONAL LOANS.

The Register of the Treasury was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, explaining the manner and expense of conducting loans, &c. The committee will present a proposition to the House with a view of making annual appropriations for such expenses, instead of leaving them to be paid, as now, under the head of permanent appropriations.

MR. PINCHBACK'S CLAIM TO A SEAT IN THE HOUSE.

A motion was entered to-day before the House Committee on Elections, providing that Mr. Pinchback, a contestant for a seat at large from the State of Louisiana, be stopped from further proceedings. Gen. Sheriden, of New-Orleans, supported the motion in an argument, the main point of which was that the contestant having filed credentials in the Senate for a seat in that body thereby waived a claim for a seat in the lower legislature. Mr. Pinchback replied, and the committee decided to postpone action on the motion, with the understanding that the case would be taken up in regular order, on its merits, but not until the committee shall dispose of all prima facie cases.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Friederich Minkel as Consul of the German Empire at New-York; August Feigel as Vice Consul of the German Empire at New-York, and W. Erichsen as Vice Consul of Denmark in and for the State of Maryland.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Jan. 26.

SENATE.

Petitions of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of New-York suggesting amendments to the Customs laws; from Dr. David Maury, Horace Capron, and other American citizens residing in Japan, praying the United States to remit the balance of the Japanese Indemnity Fund to be used as an educational fund, and others, were presented.

MEXICAN WAR PENSIONS.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, introduced a bill granting pensions to the survivors of the war of 1846-7-8 with Mexico. It provides that a pension of $8 per month shall be given to each honorably-discharged surviving officer and enlisted man, including Militia, volunteers of the military and naval service who served sixty days in the war with Mexico, and also to the surviving unmarried widows of such officers and soldiers.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Judiciary Committee, reported further amendments to the Bankruptcy law, which were ordered to be printed and laid on the table. The additional amendments relate mostly to matters of detail involved in the amendments already reported. The following, however, are new and important:

1. An amendment providing that in cases of voluntary bankruptcy no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to thirty-three per centum of the claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor without the assent of his creditors in number and value as prescribed by the existing law. This repeals the provision which now requires fifty per centum of such assets. 2. An amendment providing that in computing the number of creditors who shall join in a petition to have a debtor adjudged bankrupt, creditors whose respective debts do not exceed $250 shall not be reckoned as part of the requisite proportion of one-fourth of all the creditors. But if there be no creditors whose debts exceed said sum of $250, or if the requisite number of creditors holding debts exceeding $250 fail to sign the petition, the creditors having debts of a less amount shall be reckoned for the purposes aforesaid.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Printing Committee, reported unfavorably on the motion to print the petition making charges against the Government of the District of Columbia. He said the memorial made serious charges against public officers, but no proofs sustain them. It had not been the custom of the Senate to print memorials, and he saw no occasion why an exception should be made in this case.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said that at the proper time he would submit to the Senate a proposition to appoint a committee to investigate, as the petitioners asked, and would present their proofs to sustain the charges. The committee were discharged from further consideration of the motion to print, and the memorial was laid on the table.

SENATE STATIONERY.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Contingent Expenses of the Senate to consider the expediency of excluding from the stationery room of the Senate all articles except paper, pens, envelopes, ink, pencils, and mucilage.

Mr. MORRILL said the charge of extravagance in the matter of stationery furnished Senators had been spread throughout the land, and when he found that charge indorsed by such a respectable paper as the Boston *Advertiser* he thought it was time to take some notice of it. Every Senator knew these charges of fraud were untrue. The stationery and newspapers received by Senators came out of the allowance of $125 per annum to each Senator for that purpose. He read from the *Advertiser* that gold tooth-picks, wedding envelopes, and card-cases had been furnished to Senators, and said he supposed that Senators could get what they pleased out of their allowance, but could in no case exceed the sum of $125, fixed by statute. Again, it was not taken into consideration that the entire Senate wing of the Capitol, the offices of the sergeant-at-arms, the secretary, and engrossing clerks were supplied from the stationery room. The whole quantity had been lumped together and divided by the number of Senators, the amount thus ascertained being put forth as the quantity received by each Senator. For instance: It had been inquired what Senators did with eighty-two pounds of sponge, when it was well known that this sponge was used for cleaning the floors and marble steps around the Capitol. It had been further charged that Senators were furnished with car tickets. All knew how untrue that was. He thought it best to crush this fruitful source of scandal and have the stationery-room supply only necessary articles.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said he had never received any of these fancy goods, and he did not propose to give up his regular allowance of stationery on account of false charges.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, thought it best to have the stationery-room so conducted that there would be no room for these charges.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said his friend from Vermont, by his argument, was giving force to the theory that this state of things did exist.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said it would be impossible to have the stationery-room or any other room about the Capitol so conducted that it would not be lied about. Would the Senator from Vermont guarantee that the stationery-room, even if conducted as he proposed, would not be lied about?

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, referred to the fact that each Senator was allowed $125 per annum, by law, for stationery and newspapers, but a Senator could decline those articles and take the money, if he desired to. He had never done so, but if he chose to do so it would be nobody's business.

The resolution was agreed to.

INTERRUPTION OF SPEAKERS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of reporting an additional rule declaring that it should not be in order for any Senator to be interrupted while speaking, except for the correction of an erroneous statement of fact or when called to order. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS PASSED.

The House bill, granting authority for coinage to be executed at the mints of the United States for foreign countries, was taken up and passed. Also the House bill to abolish the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE CASE OF MR. PINCHBACK, OF LOUISIANA.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution in regard to seating Mr. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. HAMLIN offered an amendment to the motion, which the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Morton,) a few days ago, gave notice he would make, to the effect that Mr. P. B. Pinchback be allowed to take his seat in the Senate upon taking the necessary oath, and that the Committee on Privileges and Elections subsequently consider the grounds upon which his seat is contested, and report to the Senate.

Mr. MORTON then reviewed his argument of a few days ago as to the validity of the Kellogg Government and the legality of the Legislature electing Mr. Pinchback, and the Federal Government being bound by the decision of a State tribunal on a question of a State law or of the State Constitution. If the Government of the United States assumed the right to go behind the decision of a State tribunal on such a question, there was an end of State Government. Since that argument, he said, he had received information charging Mr. Pinchback with procuring his election, and of conduct in connection with his election which, if true, rendered it improper for him (Mr. Pinchback) to have a seat on this floor. He (Mr. Morton) having a due regard for his duty as a Senator, did not feel at liberty to withhold that information from the Senate. Had he withheld it it would have been an assumption on his part that Mr. Pinchback should first be seated, and that the investigation should be made afterward. He thought it his duty to bring the information before the Senate, and let the question devolve upon the Senate whether Mr. Pinchback should be first seated and his conduct be then investigated, or whether the investigation should be made first. He, therefore, moved that the credentials of Mr. Pinchback be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and be instructed to investigate as to the conduct of said Pinchback in connection with said election.

Mr. CARPENTER, (Mr. Thurman in the chair,) said he desired to submit some remarks on the Louisiana question, but it would be impossible for him to do so to-day on account of a severe cold. He therefore hoped that after the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr. McCreery,) who was yet to speak on the subject, closed, the question would be deferred till Wednesday, in order that he might address the Senate.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, then spoke at considerable length against the existing Government of Louisiana.

At the conclusion of Mr. McCreery's speech Mr. SHERMAN moved that further consideration of the motion to recommit be laid over till Wednesday, and the Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Finance Committee. So ordered.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, and after some time the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bills were introduced and referred, under the call of States, including the following: To condemn the property selected as a site for the Brooklyn Post Office; granting pensions to soldiers of the Mexican war and their widows; to grant a pension to the widow of James L. Orr, late United States Minister to Russia; for the removal of all troops in the Southern States to the Western country, as protection against the Indians; to prohibit contracts for servile labor; to furnish army rations for the relief of destitute persons in the South; to prevent the payment of interest on national bank deposits; to prevent United States officers from receiving money beyond their fixed salaries.

THE "INDIANA PLAN OF FINANCIAL RELIEF."

A bill was introduced by Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, to provide a national currency for the redemption thereof in coin, and for the redemption of circulating notes heretofore issued by or under the authority of the United States. This bill embraces what is known as the "Indiana plan of financial relief," and is recommended by petitions numerously signed from the citizens of two-thirds of the counties in that State.

It provides for the issue by the United States of $2,000,000,000 of circulating notes, to be known as "United States Gold Bond Notes," of various denominations, which are to be held in the Treasury as a reserve, and exchangeable at par for any of the outstanding bonds of the United States at the pleasure of the holder. They shall circulate as money, and be received and paid out by the Government in like manner as national bank currency now is. That for the purpose of expediting such exchange depositaries are to be established in all the leading cities of the United States, under proper safeguards. That the interest accruing on all bonds thus surrendered to the Government shall be retained by the Government, and shall, with fifty per cent. of the coin accumulated in the Treasury, not needed for paying interest on the public debt, constitute a sinking fund after it reaches the amount of $400,000,000 for the redemption of the gold bond notes issued under this act.

The bill further provides that any national bank may surrender its bonds now on deposit in the Treasury and receive gold bond notes to an amount which, when added to the notes heretofore received by such bank, will be equal to the par value of such bonds, and such bank may at any time surrender its notes and receive in exchange the gold bond notes under this act; and when this is done, such bank is relieved from the redemption of its notes, or from holding any reserve, but shall, in all other respects, exercise its rights and privileges under the banking act. Any national bank failing for two years to surrender its bonds now on deposit shall redeem its currency in gold. The outstanding legal-tender notes shall be redeemed at the same time the redemption of the gold bond notes is commenced under this act.

A BILL TO ADMIT ARTICLES FOR THE CENTENNIAL FAIR.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill relieving from the payment of duty all articles sent from foreign countries for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

Mr. DAWES and others suggested that the bill was too loose in its provisions, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts suggested (derisively) to limit the extent of any one person's importation to 500 tons of one article.

Under the new rule adopted last week, requiring motions to suspend the rules to be seconded by a majority, the question was put, but there was no second, the vote being 54 to 102.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the legal relations existing between the Federal Government and the local Government of the District of Columbia and the exact character of their mutual obligations in regard to municipal expenses, and whether some accurately defined basis of expenditures cannot be prescribed and maintained by law.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted—yeas 159, nays 72.

THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. BILLINGER presented the petition of more than a thousand working men and manufacturers from various parts of Pennsylvania, favoring the repeal of the ten per cent. reduction of duties on imports, passed June, 1872.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYES.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, offered a resolution to regulate estimates and appropriations, and to fix the number and compensation of Customs employes. Adopted.

RAILROAD LAND GRANT FORFEITED.

Mr. PAGE, of California, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill which he said had received the unanimous approval of the Committee on Public Lands, declaring forfeited to the United States all lands granted by Congress in 1866 for a railroad from Folsom to Placerville, Cal. The grant having expired by limitation, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

EXPENSES OF LOAN AND TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to insert a section in the Legislative Appropriation bill repealing all laws that authorize permanent and indefinite appropriations to defray the expenses of the loan and Treasury notes, or other paper issues of the United States, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury hereafter to submit detailed estimates of appropriations required to defray such expenses. Adopted.

SUPERVISOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire whether there is any necessity for the continuance of the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue, which was adopted.

The House then proceeded with the West Virginia election case, and, without coming to a vote, at 4:40 P. M. adjourned.

THE RIVAL POLICE JUSTICES.

The case of The People and Edward Hogan against B. T. Morgan, came on before Judge Loew and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The proceeding is to determine the title of Judge Hogan to the Judgeship of the First Judicial District in this City, as against Judge Morgan, the present incumbent, who holds office under appointment of the Mayor, confirmed by the Board of Aldermen. The plaintiff was represented by Messrs. William A. Beach and Elbridge T. Gerry; the defendant by Ex-Judge Porter, Dorman B. Eaton, and Nelson J. Waterbury. The suit is in the nature of a *quo warranto* to compel Judge Morgan to show by what title he holds his office, to the exclusion of the plaintiff, and involves simply the constitutionality of the new Police law abridging the elective term of the old Police Justices, and providing for the appointment of the new ones, Hogan being one of the former, and Morgan of the latter. The evidence submitted was as to the due election of Judge Hogan to the office he seeks to occupy, the act authorizing the ousting of the old Justices from office, and appointment of others in their stead, the appointment of such others, including Judge Morgan, by the Mayor, and their subsequent confirmation by the Board of Aldermen, in conformity with the provisions of the statute, the claim of Judge Morgan made upon Judge Hogan for a surrender of the office, and such surrender by the latter under protest. The points of law involved are identical with those raised in the Coulter case on an application for an injunction, which has been already argued before Judge Larremore, and fully published. At the conclusion of the testimony Judge Loew directed the jury, with the consent of the plaintiff's counsel, to render a verdict *pro forma* in favor of the defendant, Judge Morgan, which verdict was rendered accordingly. The consent to such verdict on the part of plaintiff, without argument on the law or the facts by either side, was stated by counsel to have been for the purpose of expediting a hearing on appeal, and a final determination of the questions of law involved by the Court of Appeals.

A MEAN SWINDLE.

A number of mercantile firms have within a few days past been called on by a man described as being "about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches in height, with red cheeks, keen eyes, sharp nose, and brown hair," soliciting, and, in some cases, obtaining, subscriptions for the benefit of the widow of "George Adams," a letter-carrier, recently deceased. Inquiry of Postmaster James elicited the fact that there was no such person as George Adams employed as a letter-carrier in this City, and that he and his widow are myths. Nearly all of the carriers belong to the "New-York Post Office Mutual Aid Association," which affords ample funds for the immediate necessities of the family of a deceased member; and even when a subscription is necessary, it is made up among the employes of the office, without appeals to the public. Any firm or person whom this person has swindled, or attempted to swindle, will confer a favor on the Postmaster by forwarding to him a description of the personal appearance, dress, &c., of the scamp, with any other information likely to aid in his detection.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES.

EXPENDITURES OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT FOR PUBLIC WORKS IN THE STATES OF NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY.

The following statement shows the amounts expended by the United States for the various public works of the Government in the States of New-York and New-Jersey from June 30, 1865 to June 30, 1873:

NEW-YORK.		
Custom-house at Buffalo	$1,201 73	
Custom-house at Ogdensburg	210,649 68	
Custom-house at Albany	25 30	
Custom-house at Utica	167 70	
Court-house, Post Office, &c., at New-York City	445,336 03	
Barge Office at New-York	224,752 82	
Purchase of stone building at Suspension Bridge	6,000 00	$888,133 26
Arsenal at New-York	$28,490 15	
Arsenal at Watervliet	106,593 59	135,083 74
Military Academy at West Point		187,500 00
Navy-yard at New York	$3,102,986 90	
Navy-yard at Sackett's Harbor	6,228 16	3,109,215 06
Navy Hospital at New York		23,157 [illegible]
Marine Barracks at Brooklyn		600 [illegible]
Light-house at Race Point, Long Island Sound	55,008 00	
Light-house at Coxsackie	21,990 83	
Light-house at Rondout	21,995 55	
Light-house at Cumberland Head	20,003 77	
Light-house at Saugerties	24,987 16	
Light-house at Oak Orchard Creek	10,500 00	
Light-house at Barber's Point	15,000 00	
Light-house at Bluff Point	15,000 00	
Light-house at Hart's Island	12,735 22	
Light-house at North Brother's Island	15,994 06	
Light House at Stuyvesant	24,902 33	
Light station at Stratford Shoals, Long Island Sound	6,387 03	
Light station at Thirty-mile Point	5,000 00	
Light station at Montauk Point, Long Island	9,500 00	
Light station at Fort Tompkins	8,000 00	
Light station at Crown Point	1,500 00	
Light station at Hudson City	5,523 27	
Light station at Oyster Port Point Reef, Long Island	5,000 00	
Light station at Block Island, Long Island	13,500 00	
Light station at Long Beach Bar	37,000 00	
Light station at Esopus Meadow	24,153 25	
Light station at Princess Bay	12,000 00	
Light station at Genesee, Lake Ontario	11,895 24	
Light station at Throgg's Neck, Sandy Hook, &c.	5,524 72	
Light station at Sandy Hook	12,100 00	
Light station at Sand's Point, &c.	14,000 06	
Light station at Little Gull Island	17,445 36	
Light station at Split Rock, Lake Champlain	10,189 25	
Light station at Galloo Island	15,000 00	
Light station at Morgan's Point	11,719 18	
Light station at Eaton's Neck	11,800 00	
Light station at Elm Tree Beacon	1,500 00	
Light station at West Point	1,500 00	
Light station at Great Captain's Island	12,000 00	
Light station at Old Field Point	11,995 42	
Light station at Norwalk Island	11,441 02	
Light station at Cedar Island	24,992 62	
Light station at Execution Rocks	26,932 18	
Light station at Point aux Roches, Black Rock, &c.	32,342 19	
Beacon light at Plattsburg	3,000 00	
Beacon light at Sister Isl'd	9,994 39	
Beacon light at Hudson River	9,200 00	
Beacon light at Romer Shoals	5,000 00	
Beacon light at Fort Niagara	16,000 00	
Beacon light at Fairhaven	9,900 00	
Fog signal at Eaton's Neck	3,000 00	
Fog-bells at Fort Hamilton and Fort Columbus	1,500 00	
Sea-flower Reef beacon	4,200 00	
Sea-wall at Sand's Point light station	14,783 09	
Replacing stakes at Whitehall Narrows	14,241 57	
Hudson River stake-lights	193 96	
Two lights at Buffalo breakwater	19,000 00	
Ice-breaker at Staten Island	977 75	
Iron spindle on Success Rock	490 12	
Permanent buoy on Success Rock	2,827 00	
Purchase of lot, &c., for Light-house Establishment in New-York City or vicinity	28,524 45	
Light-house depot at Staten Island	205,136 90	
Light-house depot at Buffalo	10,000 00	957,162 42
Fort on site of Fort Tompkins	$599,539 29	
Fort Hamilton and additional batteries	269,135 37	
Fort on Willet's Point	438,716 50	
Fort Schuyler, East River	282,500 00	
Fort Columbus	52,000 00	
Fort Wood	27,500 00	
Fort Montgomery at Lake Champlain	112,344 72	
Fort Ontario at Oswego	99,648 69	
Fort Niagara at Youngstown	24,992 05	
Fort Richmond	17,526 11	
Fortifications at Sandy Hook	91,000 00	
Casemate battery at Staten Island	36,655 80	
Battery Hudson	46,000 00	
Barracks for Engineer's troops at Willet's Point	49,000 00	
Repair of forts in New York Harbor	83,112 42	2,229,670 65
Improving harbor at Buffalo	$508,485 04	
Improving harbor at Dunkirk	185,000 00	
Improving harbor at Big Sodus Bay	153,095 96	
Improving harbor at Little Sodus Bay	120,288 08	
Improving Harbor at Genesee River	97,570 97	
Improving harbor at Oswego	347,843 46	
Improving harbor at Olcott	84,800 00	
Improving harbor at Oak Orchard	106,826 27	
Improving harbor at Plattsburg	61,000 00	
Improving harbor at Pulteneyville	19,200 00	
Improving harbor at Port Jefferson	30,000 00	
Improving harbor at Port Chester	9,800 00	
Improving harbor at Huntington	22,500 00	
Improving harbor at Waddington	3,300 00	
Improving harbor at Rondout	7,500 00	
Improving harbor at mouth of Black River	400 00	
Improving harbor at Ogdensburg	92,907 28	
Improving Hudson River	465,670 00	
Improving Peconic River	15,000 00	
Sea-wall at Buffalo	36,514 86	
Removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate	790,000 00	3,157,699 02
Grand total		$15,688,222 32
NEW-JERSEY.		
Court-house and Post Office at Trenton		$86,406 51
Light-house at Tucker's Beach	$4,618 80	
Light-house at Egg Island	12,785 32	
Light-house at Absecom	4,063 00	
Light-house at Barnegat	6,999 84	
Light-house at Navesink	817 85	
Light-house at Hereford Inlet	5,514 70	
Two light-house towers at Navesink	3,403 30	38,202 81
Repairing life-saving stations		1,705 62
Fortifications at Sandy Hook		199,780 88
Improving Shrewsbury River	$17,000 00	
Improving South River	18,000 00	
Improving Salem River	4,000 00	
Improving Delaware River	2,500 00	
Improving Passaic River	5,000 00	
Improving Cohansey Creek	2,000 00	48,500 00
Grand total		$374,595 82

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.

A number of liquor-dealers were brought before the Commissioners of Excise, yesterday, for alleged violation of the Sunday law, and discharged for want of evidence. The Commissioners call attention to the fact that all persons anxious for the enforcement of the Sunday law can afford active aid in the matter. Complaints of a general character had sometimes been made to them by earnest temperance men, but when the latter were asked to name any particular place where the law was violated, and furnish the Commissioners with the proofs, they were always unable to do so. The Commissioners have been obtaining proof against a large number of persons who are either selling without a license or in violation of the terms on which their licenses were granted. The cases have been placed in the hands of the attorney to the board, and will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible. The cases committed to the attorney of the board number 378, of which seven are in the First Precinct, twenty-three in the Second, fourteen in the Third, 118 in the Fourth, thirty-four in the Fifth, forty-six in the Sixth, sixty-one in the seventh, and seventy-five in the Twenty-seventh.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE BOARDS OF ALDERMEN.

For the first time since the memorable controversy in relation to the law authorizing the appointment of new Police Justices the chamber of the Board of Aldermen was the scene yesterday of riotous and indecorous disorder. Peter Kehr, one of the members, came prepared to insist upon the passage of a resolution, calling on the City Government to appropriate "a few millions of dollars" to the manufacturing interests of the City, so as to secure the employment of idle artisans and others. He had revealed his pet scheme to those of his colleagues who were anxious to appear on the record as the friends of every labor movement, and thus secured the requisite number of votes to carry his resolution. Mr. Vance was called to the chair about 4 o'clock. After which a resolution, offered by Mr. Van Schaick, referring the special subjects in the Mayor's message to various appropriate committees, was adopted.

Alderman Billings moved that the Corporation Counsel be requested to furnish an opinion as to the right of the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $500,000 for special City contingencies, or any other sum not provided for in the department estimates or required to meet specific payments, authorized by law, including the principal and interest of the City debt. The motion was adopted.

Alderman Van Schaick offered the following:

Whereas, It is incumbent on the several departments of the City Government to conduct the public business in the most economical and inexpensive manner; and,

Whereas, The recent publication in the *City Record* of the names and salaries of the employes in the several departments suggest that a decided and wholesome reduction in the number and salaries of employes can be effected without detriment to the public service; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a joint committee, to consist of six members, three from each board, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to investigate the details of the business transacted by the various departments, and to report to this board at an early day such recommendations as may by them be deemed for the best interest of the City.

The resolution was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. McCafferty, Billings, and Ottendorfer as the committee.

Alderman Monheimer moved that in future the members be called by the Clerk in the order of their seats, and not alphabetically, as heretofore. Alderman Van Schaick moved to amend the resolution by instructing the Clerk to call the members on the right and left of the Chair alternately. After a brief debate, the amendment was lost and the resolution laid on the table. Mr. Monheimer remarked that the object of the resolution was to deprive Mr. Van Schaick of the privilege of giving the last vote, and thus enabling him to decide the fate of a resolution. [Laughter.]

Alderman Van Schaick introduced a resolution amending the ordinance relating to hackney coaches by which sections 3 to 9 and sections 14 and 15 are stricken out, which, it is claimed by the Marshal's Bureau, cannot be enforced. The resolution was laid over.

The resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to prepare a memorial for presentation to the Legislature calling for the repeal of the Industrial Exhibition law so far as it directs the City to subscribe $2,500,000 to the swindling enterprise, was called up and approved.

Mr. Thomas H. Sullivan, who was nominated for the office of City Marshal, in place of Alexander S. Toplanyi, removed, was then confirmed—Mr. Koch voting in the negative.

The general business having been disposed of, Alderman Kehr now saw his opportunity. He rose and waving a few folded papers before the Chair said he had a plan to present by which thousands of idle men could be employed. "I want (added the Alderman) to have a committee of three appointed to investigate my plans. Twenty-five thousand men and many women are out of employment. Something must be done. They have tried to get work and failed. We have done our part; but, gentlemen, there are stumbling blocks, and I know that ——"

Alderman Monheimer—There is no question before the house. Let the gentleman present his resolution and then speak to it.

Alderman Kehr—My resolution does not contain all that I desire to present. I have plans to submit.

Alderman Van Schaick—I rise to a point of order. The gentleman is not speaking to any question now before the board.

Chairman—The point of order is well taken. The gentleman (Mr. Kehr) will hand his resolution to the Clerk.

Mr. Kehr complied, and the resolution, which simply called for the appointment of a committee of three to examine his plans, was read.

"Now," said Alderman Kehr, "here are my plans," exhibiting two sheets of foolscap paper. "My plans are these—that the City Government appropriate a few millions to the manufacturing interests of this City, so as to secure the employment of idle men, who can be used in manufacturing various articles for which the City could find a ready sale in Europe. If this money is divided among four or five thousand firms they can employ ten or fifteen thousand artisans and others. A Commissioner could be appointed to sell the articles."

This proposition provoked a general "titter" among the members.

Alderman Monheimer hoped the resolution would be withdrawn. He felt assured that if Mr. Kehr seriously considered the matter he would be glad to withdraw the resolution.

Alderman Ottendorfer thought the resolution was too ridiculous and preposterous to be considered by the board.

Mr. Ottendorfer's views were indorsed by Mr Van Schaick, who said he hoped the board would have dignity enough to reject the resolution and the accompanying plans.

Alderman Morris—We had better take a vote to see whether we can go into the manufacturing business. [Loud laughter.]

Alderman Billings said the board had no power to render any such resolution practical—and he thought the idle men should not be led to believe that the board could do what it could not do.

Alderman Van Schaick—The resolution is nothing more nor less than a piece of buncombe.

Here several members rose to speak—but Alderman Kock obtained the floor. In a rambling address he contended that the City should help the manufacturing interests. He was called to order several times amid a scene of disorder, and finally sat down.

The resolution was subsequently carried by one vote, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Koch, Kehr, Lysaght, Flanagan, Reilly, Monheimer, Cooper, Gilon—8.

Negative—Aldermen Vance, Billings, Falconer, McCafferty, Morris, Ottendorfer, Van Schaick—7.

The Chair then appointed Messrs. Kehr, Ottendorfer, and Falconer as the committee to examine Mr. Kehr's "plans."

A conference committee was then appointed to investigate the difficulties in relation to the prosecution of various public works.

After the adjournment of the board, some of the members who had voted for the resolution asserted that they merely desired to give Mr. Kehr an opportunity to be heard before a committee, and thus spare the board.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Again, in pursuance of a previous agreement, the rival Chairmen were absent from the meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen yesterday, but Mr. Clancy acted as President in their stead.

The "standing committees," whose names were published in connection with the recent "reorganization" of the board, were named in a new resolution offered by Mr. Foley, who moved its adoption.

Assistant Alderman Thornell moved that the resolution be laid on the table. He did not think it was proper to submit it at that time. The motion was lost, all the Democratic members—except Mr. Murphy, who was excused—voting against it.

Assistant Alderman Simonson said the matter of the reorganization of the board was before the courts, and nothing should be done until the questions involved were decided.

Assistant Alderman Thornell offered two resolutions successively—the first to lay the matter over for two weeks, and the second to postpone it indefinitely—both of which were lost. Another motion to substitute the standing committees for 1873 for those named in Mr. Foley's resolution shared the same fate.

Assistant Alderman Thornell said the Chief Executive of the City and the heads of departments were in doubt as to the legality of the proceedings of the board, and he moved that the Corporation Counsel be requested to inform the board whether the board can transact business or not until the—

The speaker was interrupted by the Chairman, who decided that he was not in order, and Mr. Foley's resolution was then carried, Messrs. Thornell, Coddington, Kreps, and Simonson voting in the negative.

A communication, signed by Nicholas K. Conner, offering the premises on Lincoln avenue and the Southern Boulevard to the City for the use of the Tenth District Court, at a rent of $1,200 a year, was received. It was laid over.

A report of a committee in favor of leasing the building on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Third and Fourth avenues, for the Ninth District Court, at $8,000 a year, was read and laid over.

Assistant Alderman Healy here rose, and pointing at his colleague, Jeremiah Murphy, said he had in his possession a report prepared by the committee, who had heard the application of the Fireless Engine Company, to run their engines above Fourteenth street. "Assistant Alderman Murphy has got the report, (said Mr. Healy,) and he won't give it up. It is the property of the committee, and the gentleman from the Third District should surrender it to us at once."

Assistant Alderman Murphy—I declined to sign the report because, although I am a member of the committee, I received no notice to attend the meeting.

Assistant Alderman Healey—That was the mistake of the messenger.

Assistant Alderman Murphy—I refused to sign the paper because I knew there was a job for the gentleman in it. [Laughter.]

A resolution directing Mr. Murphy to give up the paper was passed, but still he refused. The Chairman then addressing him said; "I declare you, Sir, in contempt, and you cannot vote or take any part in the proceedings of this board until you are purged of your contempt."

Mr. Murphy smiled at the sentence—then made an attempt to speak, but was declared out of order. Mr. Thornell was here missed from his seat, and the Sergeant at Arms searched for him in vain. Finally, the board being without an acting quorum, adjourned for one week.

LITERARY TRADE-MARKS.

In Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, a motion was argued for an injunction to restrain R. M. De Witt from publishing a book, the authorship of which is credited to Bret Harte. It appeared that about ten years since Mr. Harte wrote four chapters of a story which was published in a California paper, and subsequently in other journals. The defendant, De Witt, has now published these four chapters in the book at issue, together with a number of chapters containing the same story, and giving out Mr. Harte as the author of the whole. Mr. Harte claims that this use of his name, which, as an author, he regards as a trade-mark, is an infringement of his rights in such trade-mark, and injurious to his rights and reputation as an author. He therefore seeks to restrain by injunction Mr. De Witt from circulating the book with his (Harte's) name attached thereto as author. In the body of the work, at the conclusion of Mr. Harte's chapters, appears a note of the publisher advising the reader that the succeeding portion of the story is by an author other than Mr. Harte. It is claimed by Mr. S. A. Walker, counsel for Mr. Harte, that whether the continuation of the story be equal, or worse, or even better than his genuine productions, it is equally damaging to his client's literary reputation, and that the court should interpose to prevent the continuance of the alleged fraud and deception. Mr. Ira D. Warren, on behalf of the publisher, while asserting, as indeed was admitted on the other side, that Mr. Harte had forfeited all copyright in the four chapters in question, claimed that no one reading the book could be deceived as to its real authorship; that those not reading it could not be deceived, and that in neither case could any injury result to the reputation or rights of Mr. Harte as an author. Judge Lawrence took the papers, reserving his decision on the motion.

THE OCEAN MAILS.

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP SCHEDULE FOR FEBRUARY, 1874.

The following steam-ships have been selected for the transportation of the United States mails from New-York to European ports during the month of February, 1874:

Feb. 3, Manhattan, Williams & Guion, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Feb. 4, Abyssinia, Cunard, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Feb. 5, Westphalia, Hamburg American Packet Company, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg; and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Feb. 7—Baltic, White Star, mails for Great Britain and Ireland via Queenstown.

Feb. 7—Mosel, North German Lloyd, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Southampton; German mails direct; and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen.

Feb. 7—Amérique, French Line, French mails direct.

Feb. 10—Minnesota, Williams & Guion, mails for Great Britain and Ireland via Queenstown.

Feb. 10—Goethe, Eagle Line, German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg; and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Feb. 11—Calabria, Cunard Line, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Feb. 11—America, North German Lloyd, German mails direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen.

Feb. 12—Thuringia, Hamburg American Packet Company, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Feb. 14—Oceanic, White Star; mails for Great Britain and Ireland via Queenstown.

Feb. 14—Hermann, North German Lloyd; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Southampton; German mails direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen.

Feb. 17—Wisconsin, Williams & Guion, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Feb. 18—Algeria, Cunard Line, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Feb. 19—Pommerania, Hamburg American Packet Company, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Feb. 21—Republic, White Star; mails for Great Britain and Ireland via Queenstown.

Feb. 21—Hansa, North German Line; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Southampton; German mails direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen.

Feb. 21—Europe, French Line; French mails direct.

Feb. 24—Nevada, Williams & Guion; mails for Great Britain and Ireland via Queenstown.

Feb. 24—Schiller, Eagle Line; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Feb. 25—Russia, Cunard Line, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Queenstown.

Feb. 26—Holsatia, Hamburg American Packet Company, British; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Plymouth; French direct mails via Cherbourg, and German direct, Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Hamburg.

Feb. 28—Adriatic, White Star; mails for Great Britain and Ireland via Queenstown.

Feb. 28—Weser, North German Lloyd; German, Belgian, Netherlands, Swiss, and Italian closed mails via Southampton; German mails direct, and Swiss, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian closed mails via Bremen.

THE STINER TRAGEDY.

Further interest was awakened in the Stiner tragedy yesterday by the arrest of Mr. Stiner's cook, Dora Arndt, by Detective Nevins, of the Nineteenth Precinct, at her residence, No. 137 Delancey street. Norman McClellan, a builder, of No. 201 East Sixtieth street, thought the fire originated in the closet on the first floor, and was caused by a hot flue. Alfred Simms, another builder, was of the same opinion. Charles Clark, of No. 42 East Sixtieth street, was aroused by cries of "Murder," "Watch," and on rushing to Mr. Stiner's house found a girl in the hallway wringing her hands; there was hardly any smoke at that time; he asked her what was the matter, but she only answered, "Oh, dear;" returned to his home and informed his family the fire did not amount to much; on coming back to Mr. Stiner's house the girl had gone. James J. Sutton, of No. 30 East Sixtieth street, also heard cries of "Murder," "Police," in a woman's voice. Dora Arndt, on being examined, said that she left Mr. Stiner's employ a week before the fire; she left her trunk behind her; she was not in Mr. Stiner's house on the evening before the fire, and could prove by twenty witnesses that she slept that night at No. 137 Delancey street; came to the house on the day after the fire, but was so excited that she could not recollect what she did or said. Charles F. Atkinson, a fire insurance patrolman, who was in charge of the house on the day after the fire, testified that Dora Arndt came there and asked after her trunk. He referred her to Superintendent Wilson. She was very excited and nervous, said she was aroused by the smoke, and that she awoke Mr. Joseph Stiner. He left her sitting by the range, and when he came back she was gone. Mr. Joseph Stiner was re-examined, and testified that Dora Arndt had not aroused him on the morning of the fire. The inquest was then adjourned until Wednesday, and the woman Arndt committed to the House of Detention.

THE CAHILL MURDER TRIAL.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, Judge Brady presiding, James Cahill was indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree. It appeared upon an examination of the facts in the case that on the 25th of October last the prisoner, who had been drinking freely, was passing down Cherry street, when he was jostled by four men standing on the sidewalk. He attempted to remonstrate with them, and one of the parties struck him violently in the face. The blow was repeated, and the prisoner went into a liquor store to sponge his face. On coming out he met Michael Colby, with whom he entered into a quarrel, and after several blows passed, he stabbed him, killing him instantly. The prisoner, by advice of his counsel, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. Judge Brady inquired of him if he understood the penalty attaching to the crime he had pleaded guilty to, when the prisoner stated that he was perfectly cognizant of it, and further said that he had served in the army during the war in a cavalry regiment, and on one occasion fell from his horse on to his head, since which time he had suffered from an affection of the brain, leaving him at times unable to control his own actions. Judge Brady remanded the prisoner for sentence until Wednesday next.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul Directors had a meeting on Saturday afternoon, but the question of a dividend on the preferred stock was not reached. There seems to be no doubt that there will be a dividend of seven per cent. in some shape, but whether in cash or bonds has not yet been decided.

The approximate earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for December are reported at $750,000, which makes the total gross earnings for 1873 $10,250,000, and the net earnings for the same time $5,131,000.

The annual report of the condition and finances of the South Side Railroad of Long Island, shows the total amount of capital stock paid in to be [illegible]; funded debt, as by last report, $2,230,000; total amount of funded debt, $3,250,000; floating debt, as by last report, $170,325 73, and by this report, $967,656 92, making the total now of funded and floating debt, $4,217,656 92; cost of road and equipment, by last report, $3,815,476 20, and by this report, $4,531,733 90; length of road, 57 miles; length of double track, including sidings, 21 miles; branches owned by the company, 11½ miles; number of passenger cars, 50; baggage, mail, and express cars, 5; freight cars, 117; length of main road from Brooklyn to Patchogue, 54 miles; number of passengers carried, 679,055; expenses of maintaining the road, $302,982 19; expenses of repairs and machinery, $117,157; expenses of operating the road, $260,637 49. Earnings—From passengers, $290,192 72; from freight, $147,930 88; from other sources, $49,410 84. Total earnings, $488,034 44. Payments—Transportation expenses, $680,777 13; interest, $257,631 55; internal revenue tax, $986 03. Total payments, $939,354 71.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 27, 1874: Nos. 71, 65, 34, 20, 78, 79, 88, 89.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Lawrence, J.—25, Wood vs. Glass et al.; 75, The People ex rel. Murphy vs. Green; 74, Schiffer et al. vs. Brummer; 78, Clews vs. Raphael; 81, In re Russell; 95, In the matter, &c., Harmony Fire Insurance Company; 117, Pacharach vs. Lagrave; 119, Brewster vs. Manning; 121, The People, &c., Fincke, vs. Rooney; 139, Treadway vs. Treadway; 142, Keenan vs. Waverly Paper Company; 143, White vs. Equitable Gas-light Company of the United States; 146, In the matter, &c., Hoyer; 165, Stephens vs. Gregory; 190, Edgar, Jr., vs. Wood; 192, Van Wagner vs. Howes; 193, In the matter, &c., Muller; 196, Murray et al., Executors, vs. Wood et al.; 198, Ferris vs. Gardner; 200, Kennedy vs. Collins; 206, Brown vs. Tooker; 207, In relation to Swift et al.; 208, In relation to Levy et al.; 211, In relation to Ahrens, &c.; 215, In relation to Kowing et al.; 217, Kimball et al. vs. Grant; 219, Sullivan vs. Johnson; 220, New-York National Express Bank vs. Bank of Augusta; 221, Kelly vs. Travis; 222, Smith vs. Messick et al.; 226, Holloway vs. Stephens, &c.; 228, Brand vs. Jaeger; 230, Hall vs. Jones, &c.; 235, Quinn vs. Walker, &c.; 236, Feurer vs. Cook et al.; 239, In the matter, &c., Higgins; 245, New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Decker et al.; 249, In the matter, &c., Morrison; 261, Buckingham vs. Falle; 283, Smith vs. Hudget; 284, Tchaix vs. Lasher; 294, Hollerer et al. vs. Rufner; 302, Dominick vs. Bucham; 325, Ruddiusick vs. Frost; 338, Dammann vs. Butterfield.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—2549, Nelson, Jr., vs. the Mayor, &c.; 391, Maguire vs. Fardy et al.; 735, Wardenburg vs. Burke; 2770, Devlin vs. the Mayor, &c.; 715, Battersby vs. Central Park, North, and East River Railroad Companies; 277, Claflin et al. vs. Amerman; 1207, Reed et al. vs. Brady; 1031, Post, &c., vs. Coles; 1065, Koch, et al. vs. Bedrosian; 1075, Spalding vs. Bennett; 1427, Solomon vs. Von Praag; 2081, Farley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1135, Kohner vs. Schlaefer; 1499, O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1237, Beekman, Receiver, vs. Beekman et al.; 1241, Hubert et al. vs. Lamb; 1245, Com. Bank of Kentucky vs. Turney; 1247, Palm vs. Watt et al.; 1249, Colt vs. Fletcher; 1251½, Jentz vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—814, Chatham National Bank vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 12, Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 1333, Maximilian vs. Mayor et al., New-York; 1464, Jordan vs. Jordan; 1466, Stacier et al. vs. Weizel; 1468, Edwards vs. Hathway, Jr.; 1470, Shephard vs. Shephard; 1476, Sage vs. Benning; 1486, Ruff vs. Germania Insurance Company, of Erie; 1488, Delemater vs. Hermance; 1498, Blake, Administrator, et al., vs. Woodruff, et al.; 1500, McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1404, Trounstine et al. vs. Isaac; 1506, Saunders vs. Holloway; 1508, Saunders vs. Troope et al.; 1510, Bendinger, Executor, vs. Nonck et al.; 1514, Tyler vs. Pettijean; 1532, Peabody vs. Kimball; 1536, Peabody et al. vs. Hamilton; 1546, Wohn et al. vs. Pett.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—621, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 839, Levy et al. vs. Burgess et al.; 723, Hart vs. White; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 401, Moore et al. vs. Schaefer; 843, Gardner vs. Bennett; 605, Ratzen vs. Weinecke; 749, Allen vs. Thompson; 651, Hieronymus vs. Petrie; 683, Mason vs. Roosevelt Hospital; 763, Cousinery et al. vs. Pearsall et al.; 869, Townshend vs. Peyton; 871, Fitzgibbon vs. Sloan; 873, Morey vs. Safe Deposit Company; 875, Shaw vs. Scott, impleaded; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company; 881, National Steam-ship Company vs. Minkerman; 883, McColl vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 887, Ford vs. Andrews; 889, Heyden vs. Andrews.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Held by Sedgwick, J.—676½ Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 702, The Congregation Shaar Hashmoin vs. Halliday; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Roberts; 722, Hart vs. Hays; 80, Murrell et al. vs. Beach et al.; 586, Graves vs. Lovell et al.; 726, Osborn et al. vs. Gantz; 740, Werner vs. Naegler; 744, Clute vs. Murray et al.; 500, Lloyd et al. vs. Burns; 572, Jutter vs. Hughes; 758, Henderson et al. vs. Beman; 574, Onlif et al. vs. the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company; 668, Courter vs. Ferguson; 392, Mierson vs. Hope.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Held by Loew, J.—612, Leetch vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until first Monday in January.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels, and Donohoe, JJ.—18, Barry vs. Mutual Life Insurance Company; 49, Knapp et al. vs. Anderson, et al.; 135, —— vs. ——; 172, English et al. vs. Steele; 288, Prouty vs. The M. S. & N. J. R. R. Co.; 321, Brown vs. Post; 17, Hallgarten et al. vs. Eckert et al.; 104, People ex rel Kazinski vs. The Mayor, &c.; 122, In the matter, &c., Fowler; 124, Deas vs. Waddell; 128, Platt et al. vs. Platt; 129, People ex rel. Stenbro Maguire; 130, —— vs. ——; 40, New York Fl'g. D. D. Company vs. Seaman et al.; 175, O'Toole vs. Garvin et al.; 176, Willis vs. Weaver; 177, Lester vs. Union Manufacturing Company; 178, Gallup et al. vs. Lederer; 179, Jex vs. Board of Education; 180, Clark vs. Donaldson; 182, Hope vs. Lawrence; 183, Arnold et al., Executors, vs. Nichols, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, C. J.—George Droskel and Edward Madlinger, arson; Owen Clark, felonious assault and battery; Lewis Bourgeois, felonious assault and battery; John Barrett, felonious assault and battery; Dennis Hendri, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Henry D. Johnson, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Lewis Raymond, grand larceny; Wm. Green, grand larceny; Henry Wilson and James Murray, grand larceny; Carl Kline, (five cases,) grand larceny; John Williams and John Ryan, larceny from the person; Gurnsey Brown, larceny from the person; Wm. Evans, larceny from the person; George Smith, larceny from the person; Thomas Collum, larceny from the person; James Johnson, false pretence; Richard Wogan, David Hoedeard, and James Cary, false pretence.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—John Keefe, manslaughter; Thomas Williams, John Williams, and Harry Garnett, burglary; Joseph Sanporelliard and Giovano Cavanro, burglary; John Collins, George W. Hartell, and Peter F. Dennin, burglary; Daniel Lewis, burglary, (two cases;) James Wallace, burglary; Edward J. Murphy, burglary; John Bly, (two cases,) burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hartman vs. Smith; motion denied.

Duryee vs. [illegible]on; allowance granted.

Crane vs. The European and North American Railway; motion granted.

Gillender vs. Nelson; Bodner vs. Bodner; Hays vs. Gormley; memorandums.

Gilman vs. Gilman; Smith vs. Messick; Marvin vs. Prentice; granted.

By Chief Justice Davis.

Davis vs. Alfaro; order granted.

By Judge Brady.

New-York National Exchange Bank vs. Bank of Augusta.

Farnham & Co. vs. Hamilton; memorandums.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judge McAdam.

Luyties et al. vs. Kelly; I decide upon the application herein that there is no statute in the Marine Court entitling a plaintiff to disbursements who is not entitled to costs, (Peet vs. Worth, 1 Bosworth, 653,) and a plaintiff is only entitled to costs where his recovery is for $50 or over. The plaintiff may put this as upon affirmance of the clerk's refusal to insert disbursements in the entry of judgment herein, (the claim being under $50,) or as a direction to the clerk not to tax them, or in any form he thinks proper or necessary, in order to raise the question on appeal, or in any other form he may be advised.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The case of Edward Lange, a New-York merchant, who was convicted of stealing mail bags furnished his firm by the Post Office Department, which is before the Supreme Court on certiorari and habeas corpus, was argued to-day. Lange was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500, and was, on the same day, committed to jail in execution of the sentence, and on the following day paid the fine. Five days after, at the same term, he was brought up on habeas corpus for his discharge, because of error in the sentence, on the ground that under the law he could not be both fined and imprisoned. Thereupon the sentence was vacated by the Judge who pronounced it, and he was resentenced to one year's imprisonment. Upon another writ of habeas corpus the new sentence was affirmed, and it is here contended that the original sentence was illegal, and the prisoner should have been discharged on the first habeas corpus; and that the sentence being in part executed, the case was beyond the authority of the court to vacate and resentence. It is also maintained that the payment of the fine is a bar to the infliction of imprisonment under either sentence. The Government insists that it is well established as the law of this court and the general rule of the criminal law, that a sentence passed upon a person, if erroneous, may be vacated like any other judgment during the term in which it is pronounced by the court which awarded it, and the prisoner resentenced according to law, as the power of the court to resentence a prisoner is not affected by the fact that he has entered upon the imprisonment ordered by the court under the first sentence, so it cannot be affected by the fact that he had paid the fine. Whether the fine thus imposed must be remitted by judicial authority is not a question that can be raised in this proceeding; it is sufficient that the fact of its payment does not invalidate the second sentence. Wm. H. Arnoux for the petitioner. Attorney General Williams and Assistant Attorney General Hill for the Government.

It was announced that the court will take a recess from Friday next until the 2d of March.

In the case of Walker vs. the Board of State Water Commissioners, from the Circuit Court for California, it was held, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of that State, in the case of the people vs. Davidson, that the Alcaldes of the Pueblo of San Francisco possessed no authority to grant any lands covered by the tide waters of the bay, and that therefore the grants under which the plaintiff in error claims were inoperative to pass any title to the premises in question.

Mr. Justice Field delivered the opinion.

NEW CATTLE YARDS.

The cattle yards attached to the new abattoir in Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, were formally opened for business yesterday morning, in the presence of about 2,500 drovers, butchers, and other invited guests. On Sunday and yesterday there were received at the yards 4,000 head of cattle, 4,015 hogs, and 3,000 sheep. Sales were very brisk, the prices of beef ranging from 10½ to 12½ cents, and some extra fine lots were sold as high as thirteen cents a pound. [illegible]

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

COMMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN JOURNALS.

Considerable comment is being made in Southern journals upon the need of immigration, and at the same time upon the migration of colored laborers from certain portions of that section to what they expect will be more productive fields. A few extracts from these articles are given below:

THE MIGRATION FROM ALABAMA.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* of Jan. 14 supplies the following: "Our Alabama exchanges record that about 2,000 colored laborers left the State last week. Previously 2,000 were reported to have gone from Hale, and about 2,300 from Dallas. They are all en route for the Mississippi cotton plantations. Thus Central Alabama is undergoing rapid depopulation for the benefit of the richer lands of the Mississippi bottom. Each of these laborers is worth to the State of Alabama not less than $1,000. At this rate Alabama has already lost from $700,000 to $1,000,000 in her labor element alone."

LOUISIANA OVERSUPPLIED.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "The wages of field labor in Louisiana have been since the war and down to the present year higher than elsewhere in the world. The laborer was paid at the rate of $18 and $20 and sometimes as high as $30 per month, and furnished with cabin, food, and a plot of ground for a garden. We venture to say that no laboring population in the world received better pay for the kind of work performed. The result was that the men were able to support their families without calling upon the women to assist them. The women and children being kept from the field, a tide of negro immigration came flowing from the less productive portions of Alabama and Georgia. Recently this immigration, intensified by three successive failures in the cotton and corn lands to the east of us, has assumed such large proportions as to alarm the land owners of those States, and to cast upon the richer or more prosperous fields of Mississippi and Louisiana a plethora of labor."

THE NUMBER OF ARRIVALS.

The New-Orleans *Times* says: "The Georgia and Alabama papers report that the new year opens with a considerable emigration of their best negro labor to States further west; Mississippi and Louisiana. Last year Georgia lost in this way not less than 20,000 of her able-bodied laborers, all of them connected with planting interests. The influx of the freedmen into this State from the South Atlantic States has been going on steadily for some years; but we were not before aware that the prosperous State of Georgia could not retain her farm hands. In Alabama, the failure of the crops in a large part of the State last year has straightened the farm and plantation owners so severely that many of them could not any longer furnish the actual necessaries of life to their farm hands. The departure of the laborers from Alabama for more promising lands West, is not, therefore, to be wondered at."

PROSPEROUS GERMANS IN ALABAMA.

The Montgomery *Journal*, which makes the above discouraging statements concerning the colored laborers, says that Mr. John C. Cullman, who has been engaged for two years past in bringing German settlers from the West to Alabama, has located over 100 families near Florence and Tuscumbia, who have gone to farming, and last year, while the natives of that section only raised about fifteen bushels of wheat to the acre, these Germans, by fertilizing, produced twenty-five to thirty-two bushels of the same grain to the acre. The *Journal* adds: "Mr. Cullman would have settled many more families in that section, but the land-owners, as soon as they found these settlers prospering, and others wanting lands, advanced the price of their lands from $5 to $25 and $30 per acre, and consequently Mr. Cullman, with his next colony of 140 families, settled thirty-two miles south of Decatur, on the line of the South and North Railroad, where he has purchased several thousand acres of land at reasonable prices. They have a depot, two good stores, three saw-mills, a hotel, and quite a good-sized town. A chair factory and other manufactories will soon be in operation. In three or four months he will bring over 200 more families, all of whom are skilled mechanics and farmers. While so much has been said and written to induce immigration, this quiet German has gone to work in a quiet and practical way, and settled two colonies of the very best class of immigrants in the northern portion of our State. Let our planters, instead of bemoaning the short crops, financial panic, and organizing granges, agree to cut their large plantations into small farms, sell them at low rates, and even give to settlers alternate forty-acre tracts, and thereby enhance the value of what remains. Until something like this is done, our people need not expect much emigration, nor much price for land."

TALK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Charleston (S. C.,) *News* says that at the recent anniversary dinner of the German Friendly Society in that city the subject of immigration was thoroughly discussed. Mr. F. Von Santen, the President of the German Immigration Society, made an address, in which he briefly sketched the history of the recent immigration movement, and narrated what had been done by the German Society to aid and encourage it. He also stated that he was receiving daily large numbers of letters from persons in the interior of the State inquiring what the cost of immigrants would be, and describing what kind of immigrants the applicant needed. It was, of course, he said, impossible for the society, or its agent, to answer all these letters in detail. The course for the planter to pursue who really desires to encourage immigration into the State and to procure immigrants for himself was to enclose the money. The cost of bringing each immigrant into the State is about $12. Let the planter state how many laborers he desires. They will be at once forthcoming. When the immigrant arrives let the planter pay him liberally for his work, or else give him a small tract of land and aid him in its cultivation. It is useless for a man to say he will sell lands cheap, or lend them to immigrants who will cultivate them. What we want in South Carolina is to get them settled here, and the tax-payers of the State must realize by this time that, unless they can bring 30,000 white immigrants to South Carolina, their lands will in a few years be confiscated. If a man, then, has a tract of 100 acres of land, let him set apart twenty-five acres, and give them to immigrants, and not only give them the lands, but aid and assist them in its cultivation, lending them the necessary provisions, implements, &c. These persons will improve the whole tract so as to double its value in a very few years, and their coming will speedily induce the coming of others from Europe.

ITALIANS NOW IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Felix Cardarelli, an Italian, now living in Columbia, S. C., and engaged in business there, has written a letter to the *Union-Herald* of that city, in which he calls upon the public to assist some of his countrymen, who have gone there and find that they cannot, perhaps from necessity and perhaps only from sentiment, compete with the colored laborer. These Italian laborers reached Columbia on the 13th inst. from this City, having been led there by flattering inducements held out to them of light work and high wages. They expected to obtain easily from $2 50 to $4 per day, and they were disappointed. Mr. Cardarelli says: "The small amount of money they had in New-York has been utterly exhausted, and nearly one-half, if not all of them, have not a single cent to buy a mouthful of bread. This party of immigrants consists of sixty-seven men, two women, and one child; all strong laboring men, willing and anxious to work, but growing desperate, lying out at the Fair Grounds and in an old house on Senate street, exposed to all the rigors of the severe cold with which we are visited, without any means to get away or return to New-York, and without any means to keep themselves from starving. They cannot speak a word of English. Among these men are some brick-layers, some stone-cutters, one painter, one shoemaker, and the rest laborers. Most of them have been offered work in the cotton-fields at $100 per year, and a peck of meal and three pounds of bacon per week. They say they are utterly unaccustomed to this work, and cannot eat this kind of food, and would not work at such a rate of wages for anybody. What they want is at least $120, and something better to eat. In the meanwhile, Mr. Editor, these men are my countrymen, and, of course, expect me to do all I can for them. I have done more than I can afford, and already much more than I ought to do, in justice to my family and myself. I have paid the rent of a more comfortable place than the Fair Grounds, given some of them clothing and food, to the best of my ability. I am utterly unable to do more. I am compelled to ask you to make the unfortunate condition of these men public, and to appeal to the charity of the community."

SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS.

By order of Collector Arthur Mr. John H. Draper, yesterday, sold at auction in Roberts' salesrooms, Nos. 97 and 99 Water street, a large assortment of unclaimed goods remaining at the public store. Several barrels of wine sold at $1 10 per gallon, and rum at eighty cents per gallon. Six cases of musical instruments were knocked down at $730, and four cases of cotton velvet at $1,720. Eighty-eight casks of prunes brought only $46, and ten kegs of fish (smelts) the remarkably low price of $1. A large number of mysterious trunks and chests were sold at prices ranging from $4 to $21. The receipts of the entire sale, consisting of 270 lots of miscellaneous articles, will average from $20,000 to $25,000.

SUIT AGAINST EX-POSTMASTER JONES.

An action has been commenced in the United States District Court by capias against Ex-Postmaster Patrick H. Jones, and his bondsmen, Charles Storr and Richard Mann, (executors of H. G. Henry Shields,) Sheridan Shook, H. A. Burr, J. L. Smith, C. S. Spencer, Geo. H. Cutter, Abraham Wakeman, and Samuel Sloan, to recover the sum of $150,000, the amount of the defalcation of J. W. North, Ex-Superintendent of the Money Order Department [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 26.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

500	Western Union...	76¾	200	Boston, H. & E....	8
400	do.......c.	76⅝	500	Lake Shore......	82
1200	do........	76⅞	1200	do.......c.	82
200	do........	76⅞	3800	do..........	82⅛
200	do......b15.	77	2000	do..........	82¼
1000	do........	77	600	do......b3.	82⅛
730	do........	76⅞	600	do..........	82⅜
900	do........	77	600	do.......c.	82¼
200	Pacific Mail...	41⅜	1000	do..........	82¼
200	do........	41½	900	do..........	82⅛
100	do........	41⅜	100	do..........	82⅜
600	do......b3.	41½	100	do......b3.	82½
100	do........	41¾	3700	do..........	82⅜
300	do........	41½	300	do......s3.	82¼
200	do........	41⅝	100	do......b3.	82⅜
700	N. Y. C. & H...	103⅜	300	do..........	82¼
1000	do........	103⅝	800	do......b3.	82½
27	do........	103⅝	500	Tol. & Wab.......	54
100	do......s3.	103½	100	do......b3.	54
100	St. Paul......b10.	48	100	do......s3.	53⅞
500	do........	48	600	do..........	54
100	do......b3.	48	300	do.......c.	54
500	Union Pacific...	35½	200	Ohio & Miss......	34¼
100	do......b3.	35⅝	100	do......b3.	34⅜
1000	do........	35¼	19	C. C. & I. C......	31⅜
100	do........	35¼	100	do..........	31⅛
100	North-west'n.b10.	60¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U.S.6s'81R.12.117⅜	$1,000	U.S.5-20'67.c.117¾
500	U.S.5-20'62s.c.113½	7,500	do.......117⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 '64 12......c.116½	500	do.......117⅝
		500	do......12.117⅞
500	U.S.6s'81.12.c.118⅜	900	do......s.117⅜
25,000	U. S. 5-20 R. '65......b.c.116¾	500	U.S.5-20'68c.117¼
		1,000	do.......117⅞
1,000	U. S. 5-20 '65 N. 12......116⅝	1,000	U. S. 6s, C......115
		101,000	do......12.115

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	Tenn.6s,o.xc. b.c.	63½	1000	L.S.& M.S.b.c.b3.	82⅝
1,000	Mich. So. 2d...	97½	2400	do.......	82⅝
2,000	Pac.7s,g.by Mo.	97	900	do......s3.	82⅝
1,000	L. Shore D. Bds.	94½	900	do.......	82⅝
18,000	Un. Pac. 1st...	85¾	200	do.......	82½
1,000	Un. Pac. 7s L.G.	82	2000	do.......	82½
1,000	Un. Pac. 10s,In.	79¼	300	do.......	82½
10,000	North Mo. 1st.	82½	1400	do.......	82⅜
4,000	do.......	88	300	do.......	82½
28,000	Chic.& N.W.C. C. Gold Bds.	86	900	do......s3.	82⅝
			100	do......c.	82⅝
5,000	do.......	85½	100	do.......	82¾
1,000	C. & N. W. Con.	92½	200	do.......	82¼
21,000	C. R.I.&Pac.7s.	103	100	do.......	82⅝
5,000	Mor.& Ess. 1st..	105¼	300	do.......	82⅝
4,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	92	600	do.......	83½
5,000	O. & M. C. S. F.	92½	400	do......s3.	82½
5,000	Han.& N.1st.b.c.	98	300	do.......	82¼
4,000	St. L. & I.Mt.2d.	85	200	do.......	82⅛
5,000	M.& St.P.7 3-10. b3.	99	300	Union Pac.b.c.b3.	35¼
			200	do.......	35⅛
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st La C. Div. c.	92	100	do.......	35
			1500	do.......	35
10,000	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. Div.	82	500	Chic. & N.W...	60⅞
			100	do.......	60⅜
22,000	D.L.&W.C.b3.	100	100	do.......	60⅝
5,000	Bos., H.& E.1st.	30	100	C. & N.W.Pfb.c.	72½
9,000	do.......	30	100	do.......	72¼
2,000	Cana. So. 1st...	66	100	do.......	72½
5,000	Am.Dk.Co. 7s.	95	10	N. J. Cen.......	100⅜
2,000	Alton &T.H. sc.	100	30	do.....b.c.	100½
1,000	D.&H.R.Bs.'91.	101	100	do.....b3.	100½
25	Bk.of Commerce.	115	50	do.......	101
200	Amer. D. T.b.c.b3.	44	50	do.......	101¼
300	do.......	44	100	do.....b3.	101⅜
100	Amer. Coal.......	65	200	do.......	101⅛
400	Cons. Coal...b.c.	46½	100	Tol. & W...b.c.b3.	54
100	West. U. T....b.c.c.	76	100	do.......	53⅞
200	do.......	77½	300	do.......	53⅞
200	do.......	77	300	Pac. R. of Mo., b.c.	33
200	do.......	76⅞	100	do......b30.	33
100	do......s3.	76⅞	100	Mil. & St.P.Pf.b.c.	72¼
100	do......s3.	76⅞	100	do.......	72
100	do......s3.	76⅞	200	do.......	71⅞
100	do.......	76⅞	100	St. L. & I. Mt....	61
200	do.......	76	100	Morris & Essex..	91¾
400	do.......	76⅞	12	do....b.c.b3.	92
1600	do.......	76⅞	200	do.......	91¾
2400	do.......	76⅝	54	do.......	91⅞
1100	Pac. Mail...b.c.	41⅝	25	do.......	92
600	do.......	41⅝	100	S.L.,K.C.&Npf.b.c.	31
100	do.......	41⅝	50	At. & Pac. Pf..b.c.	13¼
200	do.......	41⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo.b.c.	32⅛
2000	Canton......s3.	75	100	Del., L. & West..	102⅞
10	Amer. Express...	61	100	do.....b3.	103
100	N.Y.C.& H.b.c.s3.	103⅛	30	do.......	103⅛
100	do.....c	103⅜	200	do.......	103¼
500	do.......	103⅜	5	do.......	103⅛
800	do.......	103⅜	600	do.....c.	103¼
100	Erie Railway...c.	48	100	do.......	103⅜
12	do.....b.c.	48	100	do.......	104
10	do.......	47½	500	do.......	103⅞
100	do.......	47½	100	do.....b3.	104
200	Harlem.......s3.	125	1300	do.......	104
200	do.....b.c.	125	200	do.......	104
100	Mich. Cen.......	86½	200	do.......	104¼
200	Chic. & R.I.b.c.s3.	104⅞	200	do.......	104⅛
104	do.......	104⅞	200	do.......	104⅛
100	Mil. & St.P.b.c.b3.	47⅞	343	do.......	104⅛
100	do.......	47⅝	100	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	34⅛
200	do.......	47⅞	1100	do......s3.	34
100	do.......	47½	20	Ohio & M. Pf.b.c.	65
300	do.......	47	100	C., C. & I. C...b.c.	31⅜
100	do.......	47½	100	do.......	31¾
100	do.......	47½	100	do.......	32
1700	do.......	47	5	do.......	31⅝
100	do.......	46⅞	200	do.......	31½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	West. Union..s3.	76⅛	200	Tol. & Wab...s3.	53⅞
100	do.......	76⅛	200	do......s3.	53¾
700	do.......	76⅛	200	do.......	54
100	do.......	76⅛	200	St. Paul.......	46⅝
900	do.......	76½	200	do......b3.	46¾
200	do.....s3.	76⅝	200	do.......	46⅞
100	do.......	76⅝	300	do.......	47
1000	do.......	76⅝	100	do.......	47⅛
900	do......s3.	76⅝	100	do.......	47⅛
250	Cons. Coal.......	46½	300	do.......	47
700	Pacific Mail.....	41½	800	do.......	46⅞
300	N.Y.C.& Hud...s3.	103⅛	300	do.......	46⅞
1000	do.......	103¼	100	do.......	47⅛
500	do.......	103¼	200	do.......	47⅛
200	do......b3.	103½	200	do......c.	47⅛
200	Harlem.......	125	200	do.......	47¼
100	Mich. Cen.......	87¼	100	do.......	47¼
200	N. J. Cen......s3.	101	300	do.......	47⅜
400	Rock Island......	104½	100	St. Paul Pf....s3.	71¾
100	do.......	104⅜	250	do.......	72¼
200	Lake Shore.....s3.	82¼	100	North-western.....	60⅜
1600	do.......	82⅛	100	do.......	60⅛
200	do......s3.	82⅛	100	do......c.	60⅝
200	do......b3.	82¼	100	do.......	60⅝
200	do.......	82¼	200	do......b30.	60⅜
200	do......b3.	82⅝	90	Del. L. & West...	103⅞
100	do.......	82¼	100	do......b3.	104
900	do.......	82⅛	785	do.......	104
400	do......c.	82⅛	100	do......b3.	104⅛
1200	do.......	82¼	200	do.......	104⅛
200	do......s3.	82⅛	1400	Ohio & Miss.....	33¾
1300	do......b3.	82⅜	100	do......s3.	33¾
2400	do.......	82⅜	100	do.......	33⅞
200	do.......	82⅜	1500	do.......	34
100	Union Pac.....s3.	34⅞	10	Morris & Essex..	92
400	do.......	34⅞	200	C., C. & I. C.....	31½
100	do......c.	35	25	do.......	31⅜
500	do.......	35	200	do.......	31½
100	do.......	35⅛	250	do.......	31⅜
100	do......b3.	35⅛	300	St. L. & Kan. C....	31
100	do......b10.	35⅛	100	At. & Pac. P...	13
100	Han. & St. Jos....	31¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$15,000	U. S.C. '62.b.c.114⅞	$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68......117⅞
3,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '65.....117⅞	500	do......118
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67.....117⅞	10,000	U. S. 10-40 R.113

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s. old.,	80½	100	Pacific Mail.....	41½
15,000	do....b. c.	80½	300	do....b. c.b3.	41⅝
6,000	Tenn. 6s, new,	80½	300	do.......	41¾
5,000	U. Pac. 1st M..	85½	50	do.......	42
2,000	do.......	85⅞	100	do.......	42
10,000	U. P. 10s, Inc..	79½	100	do......b3.	41¾
1,000	M.&S.P.8s,1st.	109	100	do......s3.	41⅝
10,000	M. C. 7s...b.c.	95	100	Panama.......	116¾
5	Bank St. of N. Y..	103	100	do....b. c.	116¾
200	Canton Co....b. c.	75	100	do.......	116½
200	C. C. of Md....b. c.	46½	100	do.......	116½
400	W. U. Tel...b.c.s3.	76⅝	200	do.......	117
700	do.......	76¾	300	U. Pac....b. c.b3.	35⅛
300	do.......	76⅞	100	do.......	35
400	do.......	76⅞	100	do......b10.	35⅛
400	do.....s3.	76⅝	500	do.......	35⅛
700	do.......	76⅝	300	do......s3.	35
20	do.......	76⅞	100	N. J. Central.....	101⅜
600	do.......	76⅞	5	do.......	101⅛
100	Quicksilver M.b.c.	29½	15	do....b. c.	101
100	Adams Express.....	95½	10	do.......	101⅜
100	do......b3.	95½	100	do.......	101⅛
100	do....b. c.	95	100	do.......	101⅝
100	American Express.	61½	100	do.......	101¾
200	do.......	61½	100	do.....b3.	102
1700	N. Y. C. & H.b.c.	103½	30	Chi. & R. I...b.c.	105
100	Erie........b. c.	47	100	do.....s3.	104
300	Lake Shore & M. S......b. c.b3.	82½	100	Mil. & St. P...b.c.	47⅜
			100	do.......	47½
1000	do.......	82½	200	do.......	47½
500	do.......	82⅜	700	do.......	47⅝
3900	do.......	82⅜	200	do.......	47¾
1300	do......b3.	82⅝	400	do.......	47⅝
600	do.......	82⅜	100	do......s3.	47⅜
600	do.......	82½	400	do.......	47⅞
800	do.......	82⅝	200	T., W. & W...b. c.	54
100	Michigan Central.	87½	200	D., L. & W...b. c.	104⅛
54	do.....b. c.	87½	1600	do.......	104½
200	do.......	89	600	do.......	104⅛
100	do.......	89⅝	200	Chi., Bur. & Quin.	104½
910	do.......	89½	200	O. & M....b. c.b3.	34⅛
200	do......b10.	89½	600	do.......	34
100	do......b3.	90	500	do......s3.	34
200	do.......	90½	120	Morris & Es...b. c.	92
200	do.......	91	100	do.......	92¼
200	do.......	91½	10	Han. & St. Jo.b. c.	31¾
100	do.......	91½	100	P. R. Mo..b. c.b10.	34
100	do.......	91½	100	do.......	34
200	do.......	91	100	do.......	34½
50	Illinois Cen...b. c.	101½	100	At. & Pac. Pf...b. c.	13⅛
100	Chi. & N. W...b. c.	60⅞			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000	U. S. Cur. 6s...	115⅛	15	N. J. Central.....	101¾
10,000	R. 6s, '81..s3.	117⅞	700	do.......	102½
200	West. Union...s3.	76⅞	500	do.......	102¼
1000	do.......	76⅞	300	do.......	102⅛
2600	do.......	76¾	100	do......b3.	102⅝
300	Pacific Mail....	41⅝	100	Rock Island.....	104⅞
100	do.......	41⅝	100	do.......	105⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H....s3.	103⅛	200	St. Paul.......	47⅛
500	do.......	103¾	100	do.......	47⅝
200	do......b3.	103⅜	200	St. Paul Pf.......	72⅛
200	do.......	103⅜	200	Toled. & Wab.....	54⅛
200	Mich. Central....	92	200	do.......	54⅛
100	do......b30.	92⅝	200	do.......	54⅛
100	do.......	92½	300	do.......	54½
200	do.......	92⅛	200	Del., Lack. & W...	104⅛
600	do.......	92	400	do.......	104⅝
200	do.......	92	200	do.......	104⅝
800	Lake Shore.......	82⅝	200	do.......	104⅞
1200	do......s3.	82¾	400	Ohio & Miss.....	34⅛
3600	do.......	82⅞	100	do.......	34⅛
100	do....u.r.c.	82⅝	200	do.......	34⅛
1200	do.......	82⅝	100	do.......	34½
600	do.......	82⅝	100	do.......	34¼
600	do.......	82⅝	200	do......s3.	34⅛
1100	do.......	82⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf...	41⅜
200	do.......	82⅝	500	C., C. & I. C.....	31⅝
100	Erie.......	47⅝	200	Pacific R. of Mo....	34⅛
100	Panama.......	116⅜	200	do.......	34⅛
200	Union Pacific...s3.	35⅛	400	do......b3.	35
200	do.......	35⅛	200	do.......	34⅞
1100	do.......	35¼	100	do.......	34⅞
100	North-west. Pf.s3.	72⅛	200	St. Louis & K. C...	31
100	Illinois Central..	101¼	100	At. & Pac. Pf.....	13⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Bank Averages of Saturday (compared with the previous week) on the most important lines of Deposits and Greenbacks:

MOVEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND GREENBACKS.

Banks.	Jan. 17. Deposits.	Greenbacks.	Jan. 24. Deposits.	Greenbacks.
N.York	$12,806,900	$1,609,000	$11,930,000	$1,898,600
Manhat.	5,209,600	1,131,600	5,039,900	1,304,900
Merchts	10,226,000	4,149,500	8,144,600	2,143,900
Mech'cs	4,501,200	1,593,200	4,615,000	813,800
Union..	4,398,000	677,100	4,456,000	1,353,600
Am'rica	7,941,700	1,585,600	8,422,300	1,794,300
Phœnix	3,865,600	489,100	4,182,500	489,100
City....	5,144,800	955,000	5,333,800	2,000,000
T'dam's	1,667,200	412,900	1,614,800	348,100
Fulton..	1,410,200	461,600	1,417,600	497,500
Ch'mic'l	8,564,700	2,791,600	7,445,900	1,496,100
Mer.Ex.	2,574,300	793,100	2,521,600	710,700
Gallatin	3,011,500	445,500	2,753,700	307,100
Butch's'	1,753,200	501,100	1,824,600	491,400
Mec.&T's	1,557,400	422,200	1,481,200	464,800
Gr'nw'h.	1,341,100	156,000	1,235,100	160,700
Lea.M's	3,044,300	545,400	2,916,400	513,700
7th Ward	880,600	206,200	833,800	199,900
State...	3,863,900	958,600	4,227,900	1,187,900
Am. Ex.	7,886,400	1,423,300	7,662,900	1,475,000
Com'rce	8,597,300	2,912,700	8,959,600	4,064,100
Br'dw'y	3,900,600	801,700	4,173,000	975,800
Merc'le.	2,957,800	768,100	3,090,500	731,400
Pacific .	1,862,500	471,000	1,916,900	606,900
Rep'blic	3,673,400	351,600	3,730,400	275,600
Chath'm	2,816,600	722,900	2,993,600	915,000
People's	1,246,300	189,200	1,130,300	148,300
N.Amer	1,811,600	304,000	1,874,500	245,000
Hanov'r	3,090,700	730,200	3,376,200	879,500
Irving..	2,696,000	600,000	2,749,000	618,000
Metrop.	8,509,800	1,093,000	9,097,000	1,369,000
Citiz'ns.	1,449,500	362,000	1,412,200	355,800
Nassau.	2,205,500	292,000	2,284,600	302,500
Market.	1,976,200	589,000	2,154,200	651,000
St.Nich.	1,123,200	435,700	1,058,600	434,300
Shoe&L	2,595,800	760,000	2,732,000	716,700
Corn Ex	1,409,400	506,000	1,336,100	476,000
Cont'l..	1,312,100	249,000	1,338,000	400,000
Oriental	1,194,800	223,100	1,215,800	254,100
Marine.	1,809,500	374,000	1,919,200	532,500
Imp't'rs	14,282,700	3,417,800	14,425,500	3,798,400
Park...	16,788,200	4,440,200	17,795,300	5,499,600
Mech.A	1,001,000	262,900	1,040,500	265,800
Grocers'	553,500	154,800	593,600	179,200
N.River	889,700	200,800	967,700	215,200
E.River	627,500	207,600	597,100	217,000
Mf.&M.	912,100	249,500	984,600	298,000
4th Nat.	15,069,300	3,600,700	15,763,000	4,364,100
Cen. N..	3,581,000	1,233,000	4,002,000	1,530,000
2d Nat.	1,341,000	494,000	1,273,000	403,000
9th Nat.	6,722,700	1,553,500	7,011,000	1,569,000
1st Nat.	5,229,800	1,031,600	5,163,500	768,200
3d Nat.	5,140,100	1,185,600	5,362,100	1,503,000
N.Y.N.E	934,200	326,000	911,900	275,700
10thNat	1,225,400	457,000	1,347,000	527,100
Bow'yN	977,000	322,000	911,000	310,000
N.Y.C'y	939,000	261,000	931,400	260,500
Ger.Am	5,229,700	892,900	5,228,000	1,022,800
Dry G.	1,907,900	439,200	1,891,300	352,800
Total.	$231,241,100	$55,418,500	$232,691,600	$57,883,300

The sales of Gold were again very steady to-day at 111½@111⅝ ₱ cent. The Gold Room is free from speculative excitement, although the *Bulls*, buying for a rise, hold the market with much tenacity at about the current quotations of Saturday and to-day. Bills on London are lower than on Saturday, $4 83@$4 83½ to the £ Sterling, for 60 days.

The Stock Brokers are borrowing Money at 5 per cent. on call loan, as the rule, to-day. In first-class paper, we hear of a line of $1,000,000 acceptances of a leading Banking House in the Foreign Exchanges, placed at 6 ₱ cent. per annum. Also the acceptances of a leading firm on the Produce Exchange at the same rate, and of other first-class names, 60 days to 4 months, at 6½@7 ₱ cent. The Bank rate continues, as the rule, at 7 ₱ cent., but it is not improbable that some of the strong Banks are taking paper on the Street at the lower rates just quoted.

The Stock market was firm on the Public Funds and on nearly all the old Railroad Mortgages. On the Share list there was a further advance of 2½ ₱ cent. on Delaware and Lackawanna, and 2 ₱ cent. on Central of New-Jersey. The Vanderbilt Stocks were barely steady on New-York Central and Harlem, a fraction higher on Western Telegraph, and decidedly firm and active on Lake Shore. The last named led the whole market, with very heavy orders to buy from good parties. The St. Paul Common Stock broke about 1@1½ ₱ cent. early in the day, but closed at a difference of only ⅜ ₱ cent. from Saturday. The other Western Stocks were fairly steady as to prices, and there was an average business in most of them, though no marked buoyancy was shown. The Morris and Essex Stock, (guaranteed 7 ₱ cent. by the Delaware and Lackawanna,) was in demand at 91¾@92 ₱ cent., in sympathy with the rise in the Coal Transportation lines generally.

Closing Quotations—Jan. 26.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112⅞	113
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117⅝	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117¾	117⅞
American Gold	111⅝	111½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84	$4 83
New-York Central and Hudson	103½	103⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	105	105⅛
Pacific Mail	41¼	41⅝
St. Paul Common	47¾	47⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34¼
Western Union	76⅛	76¾
Union Pacific	35	35⅛
Lake Shore	81⅞	82⅝
Toledo and Wabash	54	54⅛
Harlem	125½	125½
North-west	60½	60¾
North-west Preferred	72½	72½
C., C. and Indiana Central	31⅜	31½
Adams Express	95¼	95¼
United States Express	69¼	69½
Wells-Fargo Express	70	70¼
American Express	61½	61¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	102½	105
Central New-Jersey	100¼	102½
Panama	116¾	117
St. Paul Preferred	72¼	72½
Erie	48¼	47¾

The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $225,000 Gold Interest on the Public Debt, and $36,000 in redemption of the Principal of the Public Debt. The Customs receipts, $366,000.

The prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	117⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	116⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup, '81	118⅜	5-20 reg., '67	117¼
5-20 reg., '62	114	5-20 coup., '67	117⅞
5-20 coup., '62	114⅝	5-20 reg., '68	117
5-20 reg., '64	116¼	5-20 coup., '68	117¾
5-20 coup., '64	116½	10-40 registered	113
5-20 reg., '65	116½	10-40 coupon	114⅛
5-20 coup., '65	117⅜	5s, coup., '81	113
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	116½	6s, currency	115

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	80¾	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	15
Tenn. 6s, old, ex c.	62⅝	S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66	14
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	80⅝	Missouri 6s	93½
Tenn. 6s, new series	62½	Mo.6s,H. & St.Jo.iss.	92
Virginia 6s, old	42	Connecticut 6s	100¼
Va. 6s, new bds.	49	Rhode Island 6s	100¼
Va. 6s, Con. bds.	52	Ark. 6s, Funded	30
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	11	Ar.7s, L.R.& Ft.S.iss.	20
Georgia 6s	70	Ark.7s, Mem. & L. R.	20
Georgia 7s, Ind.	76	Ar.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O.	18
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.	55	Ar.7s,Miss.,O.& R.R.	16
N.C. 6s, old, Jan. & J.	28	Ark. 7s., Ar. Cen. R.	16
N. C. R., Jan. & July.	35	Ohio 6s, '81	100
N. C. R., Ap. & Oct.	35	Ohio 6s, '86	100
N. C. R., 7 off, J. & J.	25	Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	95
N. C. R., 7 off, A. & O.	25	Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	95
N. C. 6s, F. Act, '66	21	Ill. War Loan	95
N. C. 6s, F. Act. '68	20	Indiana 5s	100
N. C. new bs., J. & J.	16	Mich. 6s, '78-9	95
N.C.Spe. Tax, class 1.	9	Mich. 6s, '83	95
N.C.Spe. Tax, class 2.	8½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n	105½
N.C.Spe. Tax, class 3.	8½	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n	105½
S. Car. 6s	25	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
S. C. 6s. Jan. & July.	9	N. Y.6s.C.L.,gold,'67	110

And the following for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91¾	C.&N. W. coup. G. b.	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	C. & N. W. reg. G. b.	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Iowa Mid'land 1st. 8s.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	88	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	95
Erie 1st, Ex.	102½	Han. & S. J. 8s, con.	83½
Erie 1st, In.	96	Del., L. & W. 1st	100
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101	Del., L. & W. 2d	100
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	98½	Del., L. & W. 7s, con.	99⅞
Erie 4th, 7s, '80	97	T. & W. 1st, St.L.div.	90
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	93	Tol. & Wab. 2d	90
Long Dock Bonds	94¼	T. & W. Cons. con.	80
Hud. 7s, 2d, S.F.,'65	103	Han. & Naples, 1st	79
Hud. 7s, 3d	100	Gt. West 1st, '88	95
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	101	Ill. & So. I. 1st	91
Mich. C. con. 7s,1902.	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d	97
Mich. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d.	97½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	102½
M.S.&N.I.S. F.7₱ct.	103¼	Morris & Essex 1st	104½
Clev. & Tol.new bds.	98	N. J. Cen. 1st. new	105½
C., P. & Ash. old bds.	97	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 2d	98
Clev. & Ash.new bds.	94	P.,Ft.W.&C.3pc.E.b.	102
Det., M. & Tol. bds.	99½	Chic. & Alton 1st	104
Buff. & Erie new bds.	94	Chic. & Alton inc.	96
Lake Sh. div. bds.	94½	Ohio & M. con. S. F.	92
Lake S. con. C. bds.	94½	Ohio & Miss. con.	91½
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	97	St. L. & Iron M. 1st.	99⅜
C. Pac. State A. bds.	102	M. & St.P.1st,8s,P.D.	108½
W. Pac. bds.	87¼	M.&S.P.1st,7 3-10,P.D.	98½
U. Pac. 1st bds.	85⅞	M. & S. P. 7s, G R. D.	87
U. Pac. Land G. 7s.	82	M. & S.P.1st, La.C.D.	92
U. Pac. Inc. 10s.	79½	M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D.	83
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	102	M. & S.P. 1st, I. & D.	83
Bel., & S. Ill.R.1st8s.	92	M. & S.P.1st, H. & D.	73½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	98	M. & St. Paul, 2d	89
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st	92
Alt & T. H. 2d Inc.	76	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	86½
North Mo. 1st	82⅝	Tol., P. & W., E. D.	78
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101	Tol., P. & W., W. D.	75⅛
Chi. & N.W.int.bds.	96	T., P. & W., Bur. D.	60
Chi. & N.W.con.bds.	92¼	Tol., P. & W., 2d	58
Chi. & N.W.Ex. bds.	88	Bos., H. & E. 1st	20¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st	101½	Cedar Falls & M. 1st.	73½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98½	98¾
City 6s, new	102	
Camden and Amboy	121	121½
Pennsylvania Central	97	97¼
Reading	113½	113¾
Lehigh Valley	59	59¼
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23⅝	23
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	85½	86
Lehigh Gold Loan	94⅜	94½

In our advertising columns will be found an offering of Boston City thirty-year currency 6s by Messrs. Blake Bros. & Co. These bonds are issued for water purposes, are secured by a Sinking Fund, and are to be had either in coupon or registered shape, as the investor may desire. The interest is payable on the 1st of April and October. The issues of the City of Boston rank deservedly high in the estimation of the conservative public, and the entire convertibility of the bonds makes them the equal of any investment now on the market.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

A Safe Investment.

CITY OF BOSTON
Six Per Ct. Currency Bonds,
DUE IN 1894,
SECURED BY SINKING FUND,
For sale by
GEO. C. MAGOUN,
No. 45 Wall st., New-York,
and
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., Boston.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., } No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. }
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by AUG. J. BROWN & SON, No. 59 Liberty st. Net earnings for 1873 largely in excess of interest on bonded debt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 26, 1874.

COFFEE—Rio has been very firm and in good request, but the scant offerings of stock and extreme views of holders have been against an active trade; 2,430 bags by the Relievo sold on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this evening, is only 15,257 bags; at Baltimore, 4,971 bags; at Hampton Roads, 2,800 bags; at Savannah, 1,500 bags; at New-Orleans, 1,274 bags; and at Galveston, 4,000 bags. Other kinds in very light supply and wanted; prices strong. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 25½c.@25¾c.; fair, 26¾c.@27c.; good, 27¾c.@28c.; prime, 28½c.@28¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 25½c.@29½c., gold; Java, 30c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 27c.@28½c.; Porto Rico, 26¾c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 27c.@28½c.; Savanilla, 26½c.@27c.; Costa Rica, 26c.@28c.; Mexican, 26½c.@27c.; San Domingo, 24c.@24½c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COOPERAGE STOCK—A moderate business has been reported in the leading kinds since our last. Shooks quoted easier; other kinds about as before. White Oak Staves, hhd., $160@$210; do., pipe, $140@$265; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, 36@38 inches, $2@$2 50; Hoops, $40@$50.

CORDAGE—Trade has been dull, prices generally without material change. Manila Cordage, sizes above 12 threads, quoted at 16½c., do., 6 thread and 9 do., (¼ inch and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17½c.; do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch in diameter,) 17c.; Manila Hay Rope, 17c.; Manila Cordage, bolt-rope, yarns, 18½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19½c.; Tarred Manila, 16c.; fine Tarred Manila, lath yarn, 17½c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, sizes above 12 thread, 15c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread, 16c.; do. 12 thread and Hay Rope, 15½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, sizes above 12 thread, 14½c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ and 5-16 inch,) 15½c.; do. do., 12 thread, 1⅜ inch, and Hay Rope, 15c.

COTTON—Has been in quite limited demand for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales, 934 bales, including 184 bales to shippers, 717 bales to spinners, and 33 bales to speculators. The business for forward delivery has been unusually extensive, but, under free offerings, prices declined ⅛c.@5-16c. ₱ lb., closing, however, more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,300 bales, (of which 11,900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 30,400 bales to-day,) with 4,700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with January option closing at 15c.; February, 15 3-32c.; March, 15 21-32c.@15 11-16c.; April, 16 3-32c.; May, 16 15-32c.; June, 16 27-32c.; July, 17¼c., which figures are about ⅛c. ₱ lb. off the final quotations of Saturday. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,717 bales, including 3,900 bales from Norfolk, 1,336 bales from Savannah, 1,918 bales from Charleston, 752 bales from New-Orleans, and 721 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 35,336 bales, and thus far this week 62,304 bales, against 62,855 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,451,211 bales, against 2,167,274 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (one-day)—Exports to Great Britain, 17,682 bales; exports to the Continent, 540 bales. Stock—in New-York, 102,693 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 794,365 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅜	14¾	14 15-16	14 15-16
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

EGGS—Have been in ample stock and moderate request within the reduced range of 20c.@25c. for fresh, chiefly at 21c.@23c. ₱ dozen.... Limed very quiet and quoted at from 12c.@16c. ₱ dozen.

FISH—The demand has been good for the leading kinds on a firm basis as to prices. Mackerel scarce. Dry Cod quoted at $4 75@$5 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$26; No. 2 at $13@$16; No. 3 at $10 50@$12 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 22c.@26c. for Scale, and 20c.@22c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active and generally firm. The main inquiry has been for shipping extras, in part, for the West Indies. Of these grades the offerings have been moderate and prices have favored sellers. Superfine has been in request at rather stronger rates, with the bulk of the business within the range of $5 90@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Trade and family Extras have been quiet at former quotations. The sales reported since our last have been 15,350 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 65@$5 10; inferior to fancy superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7 for good, in lots; good to very fancy do. at $7@$8 15; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 60@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 1,700 bbls. shipping Extra Western, from store, at $6 90; 5,500 bbls. City Mill stock, for the West Indies, at full figures, and 1,000 bbls. Extra Illinois, also for the West Indies, at $7 50 ₱ bbl.

Southern Flour has been firm, and in rather better demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at from $6 85@ for ordinary to choice shipping, and $8@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and family Extras; $6 35@$6 85 for inferior stock ₱ bbl. The main business has been in stock available at from $8@$9 25 ₱ bbl....Canada Flour dull and nominal within the range of from $9@$11 50 for Extras, the latter for very superior Spring stock, patent....Rye Flour has been quiet, but steady at $4 60@$5 90 for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales 300 bbls., chiefly at $5 45@$5 90 for the better grades of Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been inactive at $4 20@$4 55 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 500 bbls....Bag-meal selling, in lots, within the range of $1 63@$1 65 for coarse, $1 67@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 85 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Buckwheat Flour at from $2 75@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 25@$8 25 for Western, City, and Canada.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has advanced about 1c. a bushel, on a fairly active business, mainly for export, but in good part for local milling purposes, closing, however, rather tamely and less firmly. Rather more inquiry has been noted for Winter Wheat at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 67 for No. 1 Milwaukee and Duluth Spring; $1 62@$1 64, chiefly $1 63, for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 59@$1 60 for Nos. 2 and 3 do., mixed; $1 63@$1 65 for No. 1 Iowa and Minnesota Spring; $1 65 for Nos. 1 and 2 Milwaukee do., mixed; $1 60@$1 62 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 55@$1 63 for ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 58@$1 60 for fair average samples; $1 65@$1 67 for White Spring; $1 10 for very poor Spring; $1 62@$1 68 for Red Western; $1 75@$1 87½ for White Western....Corn has been comparatively quiet at about former figures; Old scarce and held above the views of buyers. New offered moderately at the ruling quotations. The export inquiry has been on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 66,000 bushels at 90c. for sound old Mixed Western, car lots; 88c. for old and new do., mixed lots; 77½c.@79c. for unsound old do., in store; 83c.@87c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed, chiefly at 86c.@87c. for the better qualities; 87c.@89c. for new Yellow do.; 86c.@90c. for new White do.; 91c. for old White do.; and 94c. for very choice White Southern.... Rye more active and quite firm, with sales reported of 5,000 bushels Jersey, car lots, at $1 06@$1 08, from track and delivery, and 15,000 bushels Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 10, afloat....Barley in fair request and quoted strong in price, with sales reported of 1,500 bushels two to six rowed State at $1 75@$1 85; 2,500 bushels Western at $1 80, and 13,500 bushels German and Hungarian on private terms....Barley-malt firm and wanted....Oats in moderate request at about previous rates, with sales reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 62½c.@64c. for Mixed Western, from track, store, and delivered; 64c.@65c. for White do., and 62½c.@63c. for White State, from track....Feed in fair demand, and quoted at from $24@$28 ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—A good demand prevails for Resin on a firm basis as to values, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,199 bbls. Strained at $2 55@$2 60, chiefly at $2 60, and 850 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar and Pitch about steady but inactive.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 142 bbls. Merchantable at 48c. ₱ gallon; market firm.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, less sought after, and less firm; quoted for early delivery at 6⅛c.@6¼c. Sales 4,000 bbls. February option at 6¼c.... Refined, quiet, quoted weak at about 14c. A sale of 1,000 bbls., deliverable within three months from Feb. 10, was reported at 14c.... Refined at Philadelphia, dull at 13¾@14c.; Refined, in cases, 19c.@19½.... Naphtha quiet; quoted at 8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active for early delivery at about steady rates. Sales include 325 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 25; 300 bbls. old do. at $14 87½, with Western Prime Mess quoted nominal at $15, and extra Prime at $14. And for forward delivery, new Western Mess, February and March options, quoted at $16 25 ₱ bbl., without transactions. ...Dressed Hogs more sought after at 7¼c.@8c. for City, and 6¾c.@7¼c. for Western....Cut-meats steady on a moderate inquiry. Sales include 50 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 14 to 14⅞ lbs., at 11c.; 50 boxes Long-cut Hams, 18 lbs., at 11c.; 500 Smoked Hams, in bulk, light averages, at 13c.; 1,500 fresh Hams, 13 to 12 lbs., at 10½c.@11c.; 500 fresh Bellies, 11 lbs., at 9c....Bacon held rather higher, but not active; sales include 250 boxes City Long Clear at 8½c.; 250 boxes Western do., February option, at 8½c.; 750 boxes Short Clear, February, at 8¾c....Lard has been more sought after, in good part on speculative account, at a shade better prices, with sales reported since our last, for early delivery, of 2,050 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at 9¾c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅞c.@10c.; 350 tcs. City Steam at 9½c., and 50 tcs. do. Kettle at 9⅞c. And for forward delivery, 3,250 tcs. Western Steam, February options, at 9¾c.; 2,500 tcs. do., March, at 9⅞c.@9 15-16c., and 500 tcs. do., April, at 10 3-16c....Beef firm and wanted in a jobbing way. Sales, 175 bbls., in lots, within the range of from $9@$11 for Plain Mess, $11 50@$13 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess, $24@$26 for India Mess, and $28@$29 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. ...Beef Hams quiet within the range of $24@$26 ₱ bbl. ....Fine to strictly choice grades of Butter meet with a ready sale at full rates, chiefly for local use. Most other qualities in quite moderate request. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 32c.@45c. for fair to strictly choice State and near-by products, and at 45c.@50c. for strictly choice to fancy lots; 36c.@50c. for fair to very fancy do., pails; and 24c.@36c. for the range of Western, and Rolls at from 26c.@34c....Cheese has been in quite active demand, and the better grades quoted strong and buoyant in price. State Factory, poor to very fancy, quoted at from 9c.@15½c., chiefly at 14½c.@15c. for good to fine, and 12c.@14½c. for fair to good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 9½c.@14¾c.; Western product at 9c.@14c. for fair to very choice Factory; 3c.@10c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. higher.

SUGARS—A more urgent inquiry has been noted for Raw, mainly on refining account, and prices have been quoted up about ⅛c. ₱ lb., on restricted offerings of desirable grades, closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,384 hhds. and 3,977 bxs., including 400 hhds. and 3,977 bxs. Centrifugal, (part late on Saturday,) at 8½c.@8⅞c.; 427 hhds. strict good refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 290 hhds. prime do. do. at 8⅛c., and 267 hhds. Demerara, grocery stock, at 9½c. ₱ lb.; We now quote; Fair Refining at 7¾c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to choice grocery do., 8c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7½c. Refining Sugars have been in much better demand, since our last, with Hard quoted up to 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in more active demand and quoted somewhat firmer, with sales reported of 50 hhds. prime City at 7⅞c.; 100 hds. do., February delivery, at 8c.; and about 80,000 lbs. of other stock at from 7¼c.@7⅞ ₱ lb....Stearine wanted, with 100 tcs. about prime Western taken at 9½c.; 15 tcs. choice do. at 9⅝c.; and 100 tcs. February delivery, on private terms. Also, 15,000 lbs. No. 1 at 8c.

TEAS—Have met a rather slower sale, with prices quoted somewhat less buoyant, though, for fine lines, fairly supported.

WHISKY—Quoted weak at 99c.; sales, 350 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—The market has been moderately active in the way of berth freights at rather steadier rates. Grain, Flour, and Cotton room in most request. The chartering business in the local market has been on a restricted scale. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in some demand. Tonnage suited to the grain trade was not much sought after. Rates were quoted firm. From the outports a moderate business was reported, with rates quoted essentially as before....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 11,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 11d., and by steam, 1,030 bales Cotton at 7-16d.@½d., mainly at ½d. ₱ lb.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 12½d. for Corn and 13d. for Wheat, steamer of Wednesday of next week; and 500 bxs. Bacon at 60s. ₱ ton. Also three ships, with Cotton, reported for New-Orleans at ⅝d. ₱ lb., and a British bark, 499 tons, reported from Iloilo, with Sugar at 70s. and Hemp at 75s....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 4½d.; and, by steam, (and outside vessels,) 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl, and 8,000 bushels Grain, at 11d. ₱ bushel. And a British steam-ship, 635 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 175 bbls. Apples, 400 bxs. Cheese, and 5,000 Staves, on private terms....For Bristol Channel, a British brig, with about 1,000 quarters Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 9s. ₱ quarter....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 521 tons, with Nitrate Soda, reported from Iquique, at 62s.; another, 436 tons, and a French bark, 369 tons, with Grain, from two ports in Chili, 65s.@67s. 6d., with option of the Continent, at 70s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 500 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl., with option of the Continent; a Russian bark, 765 tons, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 9s., flat; and another, 538 tons, with about 3,300 quarters do., from do., at 9s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, two ships with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1½c. ₱ lb....For Bremen, a German bark, 771 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and a German ship, 961 tons, with about 6,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, reported on private terms; also, a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 13-16d. ₱ lb....For Cadiz or Seville, a German brig, 226 tons, hence, with about 6,800 cases Petroleum, at 37½c....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅝c....For Malaga, an American bark, 637 tons, hence, with Staves, at about late rates....For Barbados, a brig, 234 tons, hence, with Shooks, at 35c., gold....For Hayti and back to Boston, a schooner, about 120 tons, reported with general cargo, at $1,300....For Hayti, a brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $10 50, and back, with Logwood, north of Hatteras, at $6....For Porto Rico and back to Boston, a schooner, about 180 tons, reported at $1,500....For Matanzas, a schooner, with Shooks, from St. John, at 19c., gold....For the Windward, a British brig, 139 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, reported from Boston and back north of Hatteras, at $6 50....For two Mexican ports, an American schooner, 282 tons, hence, with general cargo and back on private terms....For Port-au-Prince and back to Boston, a schooner, about 250 tons, reported at $2,000....For Boston, a brig and schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, on the basis of $12, and a schooner, with do., from Buck's Mills, S. C., at $11 50....For Baltimore, an American ship, 1,114 tons, with Guano, reported from Guanape, at $17, gold....For New-York, a German bark, 876 tons, and a British ship, 750 tons, reported with general cargo, from Hong Kong, within the range of 40s.@50s., measurement ton, and an American ship, 1,213 tons, with Sugar and Hemp, reported from Manila, at $11@$12 50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 26, 1874.

On yesterday forenoon, at Weehawken Yards, there were 50 cars of horned Cattle on sale, which were sold off from 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6½ cwt. to 8¾ cwt. On same forenoon, at One Hundredth Street Yards, trade was fair; 180 head were brought across the river from Weehawken, and these, with the fresh Cattle to hand, were almost all sold off from 8c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; a few choice lots were held for 13c. ₱ lb., weights ranged from 5¼ cwt. to 8¾ cwt. On this forenoon 300 cars of horned Cattle were reported due at Harsimus Cove; 190 cars arrived on time, and were in the aggregate sold off. 110 cars remained due; prices ranged from 8½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 4¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt., from 54 lbs. to 59 lbs. was allowed to the cwt. net. Bulls on live weight sold from 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb. Poor quality Steers sold at $35 ₱ head. Milch Cows sold from $45@$57 50@$90 ₱ head, trade being slow; only 6 Cows were sold. Trade in Veals and in Grass Calves was too small to constitute a market. Sheep sold freely from 5¾c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Hogs on live weight sold on Saturday and Sunday at 5¾c. ₱ lb., trade fair. City Dressed and Western Dressed Hogs opened with a better prospect, owing to the clear, cold weather. There were no sales at the room worth reporting.

SALES.

T. Wheeler sold for Bedford & Kennedy 69 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 111 fair Kentucky Steers from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.; for Coon and selves 71 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. B. Richardson sold for self 64 rather coarse Ohio Steers from 10¼c.@11c. ₱ lb., with $1 ₱ head, average weight 7¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 24 common Missouri Steers, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; held on sale, 75 Illinois Steers. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Westheimer & Williams sold for S. W. Allerton 104 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. H. & B. Westheimer sold for Fish & Riley 46 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾ cwt.; sold on commission for various parties, in various small lots, 300 Illinois Steers, coarse quality, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7½ cwt.; for M. B. Doty, 100 Cherokee Steers at 9c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 45 State Cattle, mixed Oxen and Cows, from 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. C. Khan sold for Burnside & Co. 192 coarse Kentucky Steers, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Khan & Baker, 35 coarse Indiana Oxen at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for self and company, 69 common Kentucky Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 35 still-fed Ohio Bulls, live weight 12 cwt., from 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; had 6 cars due. Bray & Fitch sold for J. T. Alexander 92 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Hedges & Co., 32 common Indiana Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. W. Sigel sold for J. T. Alexander 52 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for self, 157 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. W. B. Gillett sold for self 17 common Ohio Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; held on sale 85 Indiana Steers. The firm of Morris, Waixel & Co. had on sale on yesterday and to-day 1,559 head of horned Cattle, which were disposed of as follows by their accredited salesmen: D. Waixel sold 136 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 131 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; held on sale, 254 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold 81 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 8 cwt.; had due 16 cars. F. Samuels sold 72 common Illinois Steers, with a fair top, from 10¼c.@10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 7 cwt., strong. S. Schuster sold 80 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. H. Myers sold 49 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 34 Texan Steers at 9⅞c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; had 7 cars due. W. Thompson, 157 Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., with $1 ₱ head off, weight 7 cwt., scant; held on sale, 57 Illinois Steers. W. G. Dudley sold 136 Cherokee Steers from 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 to 6 cwt.; held on sale 130 Illinois Steers. T. Cary sold for self 60 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. G. W. Martin shipped for Bermuda 10 good quality Illinois Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market J. Kirby sold 81 Sheep, weight 6,450 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 185 Sheep, weight 16,400 lbs., at $6 30 ₱ cwt.; 400 Sheep, weight 39,400 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 127 Sheep, weight 12,800 lbs., at $6 62½ ₱ cwt.; 34 Sheep, weight 3,010 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 160 Sheep, weight 18,900 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 188 State Sheep, weight 15,000 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 370 Ohio Sheep, weight 32,090 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 190 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,300 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 193 State Sheep, weight 16,490 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 211 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,070 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 98 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,940 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 366 State Sheep, weight 36,090 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 200 State Sheep, weight 18,300 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 174 State Sheep, weight 18,040 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 194 Canada Sheep, weight 22,640 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. Same firm sold during this past week 8,828 Sheep for $55,869 18; average ₱ head, $6 30.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market Judd & Buckingham sold 219 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,250 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,820 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,010 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₱ lb.; 244 Ohio Sheep, weight 31,590 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 182 State Sheep, weight 16,010 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.; 166 State Sheep, weight 17,350 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb. T. U. Reid sold on Saturday and Sunday 506 Hogs, weight 64,640 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.

At Harsimus Cove J. N. Pidcock held on sale 11 cars of Sheep, and had 7 cars due.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for the week ending Jan. 26, 1874: 2,164 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 327 Veals, 34 Sheep. At Forty-eighth street Sheep Yards for the week ending Jan. 24, 1874: 14,349 Sheep and Lambs, 35 Cows, 135 Veals, 18 Bulls. Fresh arrivals for to-day: 4,642 Sheep, 22 Cows, 84 Veals, 6 Bulls. At Fortieth Street Hog Yards for the week ending Jan. 24, 1874: 20,761 Hogs, 3,892 Sheep. Fresh arrivals for to-day: 4,583 Hogs, 2,870 Sheep.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Beef Cattle dull; sales, 3,000 Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $7 25@$7 75; Fair to Good, $6@$7; Common, $4@$5 50. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 10,000, at $5 25@$7 25. Hogs firmer at $8 50@$8 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at opening, but closed dull, with advance lost; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 26¼; No. 2 Spring at $1 23¼, spot; $1 25⅛, February; $1 28⅛, March; No. 3 Spring, $1 19@$1 19½; Rejected, $1 12½@$1 13½. Corn active and higher, closing quiet, with most of the advance lost; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 58½c., cash; 58⅞c., February; 60¼c., March; 65⅜c., May; Rejected, Old at 53½c.@54¾c.; New, 50c.@50½c. Oats active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 43½c., cash; 44½c., March; Rejected, 38¾c.@39c. Rye firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 2 at 80c.@81c. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Fall at $1 65@$1 70; No. 3 Spring at $1 43@$1 50, according to location. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $6 25@$6 40. Whiskey in fair demand and higher at 95¾c. Pork in fair demand and higher at $14 50, cash; $14 55, February; $14 95, March. Lard in fair demand and higher at $9 25, cash; $9 30 February; $9 55, March. Bulk Meats in good demand; sales Shoulders at 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 7¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 7⅞c., all loose, spot; advanced ⅛c. for March. Green Meats firm; sales Shoulders at 5⅛c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅛c.; Hams, 16 lbs. average, 9c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 11,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—15,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 21,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged; low grades still scarce and wanted. Wheat—Spring active and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 25½ spot; $1 26½@$1 27¼ February; Winter firm; No. 3 Red, $1 46 bid. Corn irregular, scarce, and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 61c.@64c., on the east side, on the track; 63½c.@64c. in elevator. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 46c., on the east side, on the track; 45c.@45½c. in elevator. Barley firm; generally held above buyers' views. Rye firm at 84c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork in fair demand and firmer; Hard Side, in lots, $15@$15 25. Dry-salted firmer; held higher; Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides at Quincy, 6c.@8c. March; cash lots here, held, Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 8c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., without buyers; jobbing and order lots packed, higher; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅛c.; Clear Sides, 8½c. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear, 9; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Hams in pickle, firm; 15 lb. and 16 lb. average, 10c., February, at Quincy; 13½ lb. average, at St. Joseph, 10¼c. Lard firm, 8¾c. spot; 9c. last half February. Molasses firmer, but not quotably higher. Hops higher; Shipping, $4 60@$4 85; Packers, $5@$5 50; Extra, $5 70. Cattle steady; through Texans, $1 50@$3; good to choice Texans and Indian beeves, $3 50@$4 50; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 75@$5 75; Extra, $6@$6 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye; 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,600 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Grain in store and afloat:—Wheat, 220,396 bushels; Corn, 26,066 bushels; Oats, 33,702 bushels; Rye, 2,397 bushels; Barley, 65,594 bushels; Peas, 554 bushels. Imports for the last 48 hours—Flour, 5,700 bbls.; Wheat, 37,660 bushels; Corn, 52,481 bushels; Oats, 53,840 bushels; Barley 866 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels. Rail shipments from elevators—Wheat, 47,098 bushels; Corn, 37,250 bushels; Oats, 43,400 bushels; Barley, 12,258 bushels. Flour quiet; Western ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat nominal, and the demand limited. The only sale reported was a small lot White Winter at $1 75. Quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 52@$1 55; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 47@$1 48; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45@$1 48. Corn steady and unchanged; no sales reported; Old No. 2 Western held at 80c.; new at 74c. Oats steady; No. 2 Western, 55c. Barley unchanged; no transactions. Barley Malt steady; Western, $1 60@$1 75; Canada, $1 75@$1 80. Rye firm at $1 05. Provisions—Mess Pork, $16 50; Short-cut, $16 50; Hams, 12c.; Shoulders, 9c.; Breakfast Bacon, 10c.; Smoked Beef, $16; Beef Tongues, $6 ₱ dozen. Lard, in tcs. and bbls., 9¼c.; in kegs and tubs, 10¼c.; Dressed Hogs, 8c. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 76@$1 80. Corn firmer; Southern White, 75c.@85c.; do. Yellow, 72c.@82c.; Mixed Western quiet at 83c. Oats dull and drooping; Southern, 55c.@58c.; Western, 55c.@58c. Rye in good demand at 98c.@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and buoyant. Mess Pork, $16 50@$16 75. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13c. Lard, 9c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee strong; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 26c.@28c. Whisky, $1 01@$1 02.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Clover-seed in improved demand at $9 25@$9 50. Flax-seed wanted at $2 25. Timothy commands $3 50. Flour dull; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 75; State Ohio and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 25; high grades, $8 50@$10 50. Wheat dull and lower; Red, $1 60@$1 62; Amber, $1 73@$1 78; White, $1 63@$1 64. Rye in fair demand at 95c. Corn quiet; new Yellow, 78c.@82c.; White, 90c.; new Mixed Western, 81c. Oats dull; White, 57c.@62c. Groceries—Nothing done. Petroleum steady; Crude, 10¼c.; Refined, 14c. Whisky steady at $1 01.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 48@$1 55. Corn dull at 60c.@62c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye firm at 93c. for No. 1. Barley firmer and higher at $1 45@$1 65 for Fall. Butter firm. Provisions firmly held; business small. Pork firm at $15 75. Lard firm; Steam, 9⅛c. asked; 9c. bid; Kettle, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Bulk Meats strong; Shoulders quiet at 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8⅛c.@8¼c. Bacon very firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9⅛c. Live Hogs firm; light grades, $5 35@$5 50; heavy grades, $5 65@$5 80; no choice offerings. Receipts—1,600. Shipments, 1,700. Whisky firm at 95c.

OSWEGO, Jan. 26.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for double Extra. Wheat quiet; sale of small lot No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 53; choice White Canada held at $1 85@$1 90. Corn dull; sales two cars at 80c. Barley firm; sales 2,000 bushels Up-lake Canada at $1 78. Corn-meal $1 65 for bolted; $1 60 for unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; sales, Shorts at $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $23@$24; Middlings, $25@$26 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat a shade better; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 51; Amber Michigan, $1 50¼ cash, $1 51 February, $1 56 March, $1 61½ April. Corn dull and unchanged; High Mixed, 67c.@67½c. cash; April, 70c.; Low Mixed, 62c. Oats in fair demand and firm at 46½c.47c. for No. 2. Dressed Hogs, $6 50. Clover-seed dull; Mammoth, $5 30@$5 35. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—9,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 28; No. 2, cash or February, $1 25¾; March, $1 28⅞. Oats firm at 41½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 60c. Rye steady; No. 1 at 77½c. Barley in fair demand and firm at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring. Pork, $14 50, cash; $15 March. Hams, in pickle, 9c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5⅛c., loose; Boxed Middles, 7½c.@7¾c. Lard firm; Kettle, 9⅜c.; Steam, 9⅛c. Hogs, $5 12½@$6 37½. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Wheat dull and heavy. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. for State. Corn quiet and nominally unchanged; new Western Mixed firm at 85c.@88c.; old do., 88c.@90c. Barley strong at an advance of 5c.@10c.; sales, 13 cars No. 2 Canada West at $1 90@$1 95; 8 cars Bay Quinte at $2, and 9,800 bushels do., in store, at $2. Oats firm and more active; sales, 8 cars at 58c. for No. 2 Mixed Western at the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Depot; 59c. for Mixed State, in bags, and 60c. for No. 1 State and Western.

DETROIT, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged at $8. Wheat steady at $1 66; No. 1 White, $1 60; Amber Michigan, $1 49. Corn steady; No. 1, 67c.; New, 63½c. Oats in good demand at 46½c.@47c. Hogs, $6 50. Clover-seeds, $6 15. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 26.—Flour quiet, but firm. Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 68c.@71c. Oats firm at 62c.@70c., the latter for choice. Provisions firm. Pork, $15 25@$15 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 8c.@8¼c. Bacon Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c., Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@12¾c. Lard, tierce, 9½c.; keg, 10¼c.; Steam, 9c. Whiskey, 94½c.@95c.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $6@$9 75. Corn firm and in fair demand at 72c.@73c. Oats—Heavy receipts depress the market; sales at 58c.@59c. Lard in good demand at 9¾c.@10¼. Bulk Meats active and higher; Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—Wheat dull and steady; No. 1 Red, $1 58; No. 2, $1 48. Corn steady at 70c.@71c. for Old Mixed; 66c.@68c. for New do. Oats unchanged. Barley firm at $1 55@$1 80 for good to choice. Petroleum firm, with an advancing tendency; sales at 11c. for Standard White, in car lots.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 11,620 bales; gross, 12,165 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,768 bales; to France, 1,411 bales; sales, 3,300 bales; last evening, 2,700 bales; stock, 292,885 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 26.—Cotton weak and quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 4,695 bales; gross, 4,696 bales; exports, coastwise, 988 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 70,656 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 26.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; net receipts, 3,423 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,795 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 68,825 bales.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26.—Cotton very dull; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 4,538 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,004 bales; coastwise, 484 bales; sales, 1,533 bales; stock, 110,232 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 26.—Cotton dull; demand limited; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 3,369 bales; exports coastwise, 2,124 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 114,902 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Sugar opened dull; market buoyant but unsettled; stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 67,000 bxs. and 14,000 hhds.; receipts of the week at Havana and Matanzas, 33,500 bxs. and 6,900 hhds.; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 11,000 bxs. and 2,800 hhds., including 6,200 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 13@14 reals ₱ arrobe; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 9¼@10 reals ₱ arrobe; Muscovado Sugar, Inferior to Common, 10¼@10½ reals ₱ arroba; Fair to Good Refining, 11¾@12 reals ₱ arroba; Grocery grades, 14½@15 reals ₱ arroba. Molasses firm. Bacon dull at $24 50@$25 ₱ cwt. Butter active at $60@$62 for superior American; $74@$76 for Goshen, ₱ quintal. Flour dull at $23@$25 ₱ bbl. for American. Hams—American Sugar-cured in fair demand, at $34@$35 ₱ quintal. Lard in kegs dull at $24 ₱ quintal; in tins, steady at $27@$28 ₱ quintal. Tallow in fair demand at $22 ₱ quintal. Wax nominal. Honey in fair demand at 7¼ reals ₱ gallon. Onions firm at $7 50@$8 ₱ bbl. for American. Naval Stores in fair demand. Coal-oil, in tins, quiet, but firm, at 6¾ reals ₱ gallon. Empty Hogsheads firm at $6. Lumber nominal. Shooks—box dull at 17 reals; Sugar Hogsheads, 44@48 reals; Molasses Hogsheads at 32 reals. Hoops irregular. Freights quiet; ₱ hhd. of Molasses loading at Havana for the United States, $4@$4 12½; ₱ hhd. of Molasses from ports on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, $4 25@$4 50; to Falmouth and orders, loading at Havana 55s.@57s. 6d.; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba, 60s.@62s. 6d. A rise in freights is expected. Exchange buoyant; On the United States, 60 days currency, 71@72 ₱ cent. premium; short-sight currency, 74@75 per cent. premium; 60 days gold, 89@90 ₱ cent. premium; short sight, gold, 93@94 ₱ cent. premium; on London, 113@114 ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 88@89 ₱ cent. premium. Sugar closed quiet. Freights closed; ₱ box of Sugar loading at Havana for the United States, $1@$1 25; ₱ hhd. of Sugar do., $5 50@$6; ₱ hhd. of Sugar from ports on the north coast of Cuba (outside ports) for the United States, $6@$6 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses loading at Havana for the United States, $3 50@$3 75; ₱ hhd. of Molasses from ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, $4@$4 25.

LONDON, Jan. 26—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92@92⅛ for money and the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 108; 10-40s, 105½; New-York Central, 95; Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@43⅜.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 1-16 ₱ cent., which is 7-16 ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rates; Erie Railway Shares, 43⅜. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 37½c.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £45,000. Erie Railway Shares, 43¼@43½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable January, at 7 13-16d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.@8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. Sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Bacon, 40s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles, and 41s. for Short Clear Middles. Produce—Tallow, 38s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8 1-16d.; do. do. shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7¾d.; do. do. shipped January and February, at 7⅞d.; do. do. deliverable February and March, at 7 13-16d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 26—Petroleum, 32f. for fine Pale American.

LONDON, Jan. 26—Evening—Common Resin, 7s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £29 6s. ₱ tun. Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the Directors of the German Hospital shows that the receipts of the institution during the past year amounted to $34,871 95. The expenditures amounted to $25,972 77, leaving a balance of $8,899 18. The receipts include donations from different German societies and the proceeds of a concert given by the Eichenkranz Vocal Society. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year: President, C. Godfrey Gunther; Vice Presidents, F. Kilian and J. W. Moeller; Secretary, Dr. H. Althof; Treasurer, E. Saner; Directors, Dr. Krackowitzer, Fr. Zinsser, A. Jacobi, L. Eglinger, G. W. Krueger, Y. M. Maas, F. Schack, A. Zinsser, and J. F. Pupke. At the German Dispensary, No. 65 East Eighth street, 2,053 prescriptions were furnished during the past month to patients free of charge.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 26, amounting to $4,004 73; receipts from taxes of 1873 and interest, $8,206 55; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $10,555 15; collection of assessments and interest, $24,079 45; market rents and fees, $3,436 83; water rents, $7,515 04; licenses, Mayor's office, $23 75; sales of *City Record* (one week,) $19 72; total, $53,836 49.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIS BRISTOL, JR., TIMOTHY R. PARKER, and WILLIAM S. HUNTINGTON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of the above-named bankrupts and other persons interested that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1874, a petition was filed in said court by Charles H. Hyde, the Assignee of the estate of the said bankrupts, for leave to compromise a certain claim and suit for eight hundred and thirty-nine 35-100 dollars, ($839 35,) made and commenced by him as said Assignee, against Edwin C. Burt and other persons carrying on business under the name and style of "Mrs. Sarah Jeffers, Agent," by accepting the sum of six hundred dollars ($600) in full therefor, besides the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125) for the expenses of said suit.

That on the same day an order was made, directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before Isaac Dayton, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place all creditors and other persons interested are required to appear, and show cause if any there be, why an order should not be passed by this court on said petition, authorizing such action on the part of the Assignee.—Dated this 26th day of January, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE F. BETTS,
Clerk of said court.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP LANDECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. —A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Philip Landecker, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE MOORE CAR-WHEEL COMPANY, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of The Moore Car-wheel Company, of County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN M. HALE, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is to give notice, that on the 19th day of December, 1873, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of John M. Hale, of Bayonne, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 663 Broad street, Room No. 4, in the City of Newark, New-Jersey, before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED ALBERTSON, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Alfred Albertson, of the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, No. 1 Montgomery street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD MARKS and JACOB GOLDENHORN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of December, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Bernard Marks and Jacob Goldenhorn, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1873, adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

THOMAS D. ADAMS, Assignee.
REED & DRAKE, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 346 Broadway.
ja12-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert Robinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874.

STEPHEN W. WATERBURY, Assignee.
JACOBS & SINK, Counsel for Assignee, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway.
ja27-law3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SHEPPARD GANDY and WARNER J. ROBERTS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Sheppard Gandy and Warner J. Roberts, (heretofore carrying on business under the firm name of Sheppard Gandy & Co.,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1874.

GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee,
ja27-law3wTu* No. 65 Wall st., New-York City.

NOS. 4,386 AND 4,442.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH F. DAVIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York the 15th day of January, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph F. Davis, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.

LORENZ BAYER, Assignee.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE pews in the Church of the Disciples, (Rev. Mr. Hepworth's.) Address Box No. 443 New-York Post Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.
INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.
SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.
Interest paid by check, if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.
Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.
The following persons are among the TRUSTEES:
Washington, D. C.
Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
SALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.
BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.
J. W. ALVORD, President,
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
Send for circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 GRAND ST., between Attorney and Ridge.
Money deposited before Feb. 2 will draw interest from Feb. 1.
WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
ROBERT HOE, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. C. SCOFIELD, }

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF FEBRUARY at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., CORNER 14th st.—Six per Cent. Interest commencing the first of each month.
Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14.
RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FACTORY FOR SALE.—A CHANCE SELDOM met with; only $1,000 cash; balance on long time or moderate installments monthly. Instead of the rent you now pay the money can apply upon the purchase of property which is rapidly advancing in value. Two-story building, high ceilings, plenty of light, 100x30, brick engine-room, twenty-five horse engine, forty horse power boiler, on railroad line, forty-two trains daily, at West Flushing, five miles from New-York City, in the centre of a thriving village; immediate possession. Call between 10 and 11 A. M.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 439 3d av.

PARTNER WANTED.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE house; must be an energetic man, with a thorough knowledge of manufacturing and from $5,000 to $10,000 capital, and be able to take entire charge of the manufacturing department. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 672, New-York.

ONE OR TWO YOUNG MEN OF MEANS and good business habits can invest $20,000, under guarantee as to profits, in the manufacture of staple iron goods. Knowledge of hardware desirable, but not necessary. City references. Call on or address IRON, office of C. Boller, No. 218 West 23d st., New-York.

THE GREAT AMERICAN COFFEE-POT extracts all the strength of coffee; makes coffee as clear as amber; retains all the delicious aroma; the best thing ever offered. Capitalists are invited to examine this household wonder in operation at No. 678 Broadway.

WANTED—$5,000 TO $10,000 TO HELP ENLARGE a well established and paying business in the City of New-York; the money will be fully guaranteed. For particulars, address T. J. DICKINSON & CO., Box No. 1,006 New-York Post Office.

A PERSON OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE wishes the position of financial and office partner in some manufacturing business, well established; would invest $15,000 to $20,000. Address A. B. C., Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN IN A GENTEEL office practice; he must be a gentleman and well qualified for business. Address, with address, Dr. BURGESS, Box No. 154 Times Office.

BEST OPENING IN NEW-YORK FOR ANY one wishing to engage in the grocery business can be secured by calling immediately at No. 991 6th av., corner 55th st.

A LAWYER AND NOTARY PUBLIC WHO has an office up town, wishes to become associated with a lawyer in business down town. Address ALPHA, Box No. 117 Times Office.

SAFES—NEW, OF THE BEST CITY MAKES; WILL sell for less than manufacturers' prices, for cash or approved merchandise. B. BLOOMINGDALE, No. 44 West Broadway.

THE ORIGINAL JACOBS' OLD ESTABLISHED jewelry and musical instrument business for sale at a great bargain. Apply at 118 Chatham st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. JAMES C. FRASER IS ADMITTED A partner in our firm from this date.
(Signed,) SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & CO.
LIVERPOOL, 1st January, 1874.

Mr. JAMES C. FRASER having become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co., of Liverpool, his interest in the firm of James C. Fraser & Co. is now represented by Messrs. Saunders, Needham & Co.
(Signed,) JAMES C. FRASER,
(Signed,) JAMES P. MOLLISON.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

We have this day admitted Mr. EVAN J. FRASER to be a partner in our firm.
(Signed,) JAMES C. FRASER & CO.
YOKOHAMA, 1st January, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership of PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & BLAKE is dissolved this day in London.
The undersigned have associated themselves under the style of BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., OF LONDON, and are established at No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON. They solicit a general connection for business with their American friends. The London house have no interest or responsibilities in the BOSTON or NEW-YORK HOUSES.
STANTON BLAKE.
EDWARD LANGLEY.
FRANCIS BARRON BLAKE.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of Boston.
BLAKE BROS. & CO., of New-York.
BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of JESSUP & CO., for the transaction of a general clothing and furnishing goods business, and will occupy the premises No. 253 Broadway as soon as rebuilt; temporary store, No. 9 Murray st.
STEPHEN W. JESSUP,
JOHN L. PLUMMER,
(For many years firm of Abernethy, Collins & Co., also Collins, Plummer & Co.)
JOHN A. McNULTY,
JOS. J. BARNUM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1874.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made to the Board of Health, and that permission has been granted by said board to remove all remains of persons now buried in the grounds or deposited in the vaults of the First Presbyterian Church, located between 1st and 2d sts. and between 1st and 2d avs. in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York.

Permission has also been given to have said remains removed to such cemetery or cemeteries as may be designated by the School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward.

If any of the relations or friends of the deceased persons, above referred to, desire to remove the remains, or desire to have the removal effected in any special manner (at their own cost) they are requested to notify the undersigned, within thirty days from the date of this advertisement.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1874.
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Clerk of the Board of Education,
Corner of Grand and Elm sts.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Jan. 27, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Robert Dillon; can be seen on Pier No. 7 East River; also, fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, cargo Giulia; can be seen on Pier No. 12 East River; also, Valencia Oranges, landing ex steamers Java and Castalia; also, Italian Chestnuts.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ICE AND FOOD SAVED BEST IN THE ZERO REFRIGERATOR. Trade supplied. Send for book. A. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st., New-York. Refrigerators repaired.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A STONE CAMEO LOCKET, ON SUNDAY morning, between 16th st. and Dr. Hall's church. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving the same at the office of the Westminster Hotel.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

CLOTHING.

ANOTHER BREAK IN STOCKS.—HARLEM stock down to par. I will offer $40,000 worth of my stock of Winter clothing at cost during this cold snap at HARLEM'S One Price Clothing House, No. 76 Fulton st., New-York.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Rigoletto, (English Opera)—Mrs. Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Hall, Mr. Maas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Folline—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Money—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. — Femme de Feu—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Mr. Joseph Wheelock.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Humpty Dumpty Abroad—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Rent Day—Varieties—Miss Nelly Pieris, Mr. C. White, Mr. Hart, Mr. Harrigan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Novelty Entertainment—Ned Buntline and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Fun in a Fog—The Vokes troupe.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Curiosities.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Farces, Singing, Comicalities—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Messrs. Maurel, Wieniawski, Theo. Thomas.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for The Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

For Sale.—*A six-cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* Times *Office.*

Mr. Laimbeer has whitewashed the Mayor's man, "Nosey" Quinn, to his own satisfaction, and ordered that individual to become a most striking anomaly by taking charge of the prisoners in the Tombs as Warden. We prepared the public for this result, and there will be no surprise that the investigation has been a farce, and its end made agreeable to the Mayor. It is now in order for Mr. Laimbeer to offer explanations in his own behalf. He has not denied that he admitted to Mr. Acton that Quinn was unfit for the place, and we are prepared to show that he has made the same declarations to others. These declarations were made before we published any statements concerning this man, and there is some curiosity to know whether Mr. Laimbeer has been furnished with any good reason for changing his opinion, or whether he desires to go upon record as appointing a man to an important position whom he knows to be unfit for it.

It is perhaps proper enough that owners of steam-boats and shipping in our harbor should be relieved from penalties imposed for failures to hoist their lights at sunset, which have been inflicted as a result of the labors of informers, in enforcing the law. But these owners should not construe the indulgence which has been granted them by the Secretary of the Treasury as a permit to again violate the law. New-York Harbor is always so crowded that the safety of life and property constantly depends upon all vessels, whether in motion or at anchor, having their lights properly displayed at night. Many serious accidents have occurred from negligence in this respect, and they are likely to be repeated at any moment, unless the law requiring signal lights to be shown is obeyed. The owners promise this obedience, and it is to be hoped that they will be as good as their word, so that all danger and difficulty may be avoided hereafter. In every case of violation of the law which may occur in the future, the penalty should be both imposed and exacted.

Mr. Bret Harte has been obliged to seek redress for what most people would be inclined to regard as a great hardship. Mr. De Witt publishes a book entitled *Mliss*, which is announced on the title-page to be by Bret Harte. Ten years ago Mr. Harte wrote the beginning of a story for a California paper, and this fragment has been taken up and spun out into a tissue of dreary rubbish by "another hand." There is nothing on the title-page to indicate the nature of the mechanism by which the book has been produced, but it appears that in the body of the work there is a foot-note stating that the story is continued by "another writer." If this is not a fraud, we do not know what is. It seems equally clear that a great wrong is inflicted upon Mr. Bret Harte, for he is advertised as the author of a composition which would be a disgrace to any intelligent man, and which the publisher himself seems to despise, for he has printed it in vile type on still viler paper. The Judge has reserved his decision in the case, but we think there can be no two opinions about the business character of the speculation which has thus compelled Mr. Bret Harte to go to law.

In reference to some recent concoctions of Washington letter-writers, prompted by Mr. O'Mudrake, of that city, the Cincinnati *Commercial* reminds us that we should not like to be held responsible for "all the reports and conjectures" that our correspondents may contribute to our columns. That is very true, and we should never have thought of considering the able editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* responsible for the opinions forwarded to his journal from Washington. We were merely surprised to see a manifest tissue of calumnies inserted in columns so well looked after as a general rule. Washington gossip is never a very safe commodity, perhaps, but it certainly does not become more safe or respectable when it is furnished by the riff-raff of the city, or by discharged employes from the journals which they assail.

If Mr. Alvord introduced his bill in relation to the payment and custody of State taxes last evening with the idea that it would become a law, he will doubtless be disappointed. There will, of course, be a strong pressure brought to bear in favor of the measure by the local banks scattered throughout the State, among whom it is proposed to divide the State funds. But the members must see upon a careful examination of the measure that it will not meet with popular approval. The proposed plan would not give any additional pledge for the safe keeping of the public money, but, on the contrary, would expose the State to much greater risks of loss. We fail to see what possible argument entitled to respect can be advanced in favor of this bill. Mr. Alvord has had much experience in making the worse appear the better cause, and he is doubtless prepared with some specious pleas in favor of his measure. He must not forget, however, that the State taxes are raised for public uses, and not to help banks or any other corporations or individuals.

When Congressmen promise a short session, there is generally reason to fear there will be a long one, and we consequently regard the talk about a final adjournment early in May with some alarm. Nearly two months have been consumed thus far in doing practically nothing. The only bill which has gone through all the stages of legislation is the one repealing the salary increase, and very little has yet been accomplished in committees. The leading questions of the session all remain to be considered, and Congressmen must show greater inclination for work than they have yet displayed before the public can place much confidence in any promises to adjourn on May 1. The financial and transportation problems bid fair to consume a large amount of time, and exhaust the public patience, before they are solved, if that consummation so greatly desired by the country can be reached at all. That the general business of the session is not likely to be less than usual is proved by the enormous number of bills which has already been introduced. It may be that the business which has already accumulated could be disposed of in the time which has been named by some sanguine persons as the limit of the session, but additions are being made to it constantly.

Considering the fact that the relations between the Federal Government and the local Government of the District of Columbia have never been accurately defined, the action of the House yesterday in passing the resolution of Mr. Poland in reference to this matter is commendable. Under the instructions of the resolution, the Judiciary Committee will be expected to report a bill which will fix the mutual obligations of the two Governments in regard to expenditures for municipal purposes. Appropriations from the National Treasury to be expended within the District have always been assailed in some quarters, whether they are designed for strictly national purposes or not. Much bitterness has in consequence been created, and the policy of Congress has been vacillating in regard to these appropriations. It is time, therefore, that some basis for those expenditures should be established by law. Washington, being the seat of the National Government, some money must necessarily be devoted to uses which a strict construction would designate as municipal. Whatever limit in this respect may be finally agreed upon should be carefully observed in the future.

The Department of Parks is moving—not a moment too soon—in opposition to the bill transferring the power of laying out Riverside avenue to the Common Council. It was, we understand, represented by the promoters of the bill at Albany that the department was entirely favorable to the proposed change, and this partly accounts for the rapid progress of the bill. Now that there can be no excuse for any misunderstanding on this point, the House should promptly reject the bill when it comes up on its final passage. It is framed in the loosest possible manner, and the very important work to which it refers would probably be carried out mainly with the view of assisting the re-election of the Board of Aldermen, by employing as many men as could possibly be put on the pay-rolls next Fall. In addition to the certainty which would thus be secured of having the work badly done, the Common Council would have to carry out the plan of Riverside avenue as originally defined. The plan recommended by the landscape architect of the Department of Parks provides for a great improvement of grades and much better views. The second section of chapter 850, laws of 1873, provides for the change of grades in accordance with this plan, after the concurrence of the Board of Public Works is secured. Instead of making things clearer, then, it is obvious that the bill, whose early stages were covered with suspicious haste, will still further complicate the difficulties of existing laws.

INFLATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

A correspondent from Broad street presents this morning some arguments for a periodical increase of the currency in some way or other, and, indirectly, sustains the extension of the limit of greenback issues. The two branches of the subject are, however, distinct in many respects, and should be kept distinct in the mind of any one desiring to reach safe conclusions on either. It may be quite true that the currency needs occasional or even steady increase, and yet the issue of more legal tenders might still be a misfortune and a disgrace. It may even be true that the legal tenders may properly be increased by Congress, and the manner in which the miscalled "reserve" has been treated by the Treasury Department remain wholly indefensible.

As to the fact which our correspondent points out, namely, a steady diminution in the maximum amount of deposits during successive years in the banks of this City, there is no occasion to doubt the accuracy of his statement; and hoarding in the West and South is beyond question one of the causes of it. But we have frequently reminded our readers that, even though the business of the country may require a steadily growing amount of currency to aid in its transaction, it does not follow that the Government can safely be intrusted with the duty of regulating the increase. On the contrary, it is as clear as any proposition as to business affairs can be that it is dangerous in the highest degree to leave such a power in the hands of any department of the Government. There is no department which can exercise it effectively or wisely, or without injurious consequences to the welfare of the country and to the very foundations on which the Government rests. The officers of the Government, either executive or legislative, are not chosen with reference to any such functions. The electors have no such objects in view in selecting them, and the method of selection would not allow such an object to be attained if they had. There are no agencies through which our Government could get the facts necessary to a sound judgment. There is no man or body of men in the Government whose judgment, if all the facts were known, could be relied on to solve so complex a problem. And the possession and exercise of so vast a power as that of determining the volume of the currency would be surrounded by so many temptations, and would be so utterly beyond any adequate control, that no surer way of destroying the virtue and changing the very nature of the Government could be devised. Indeed, the extraordinary and, we may say, accidental exercise of this power, growing out of what was felt to be a necessity of war, has already done much to modify the character of our Government and to alter greatly for the worse the conception of the Government entertained by the people. We have to a marked degree progressed toward the point where we shall no longer be a self-governing people, where our Government shall no longer be representative, but where the nation will be guided and controlled by its nominal servants, endowed with powers of a kind and extent never contemplated by the Constitution, and constantly exercised more and more for unrepublican purposes. Every day brings to light more and more striking illustrations of the manner in which the people are getting to regard the Government, not as its agent for certain common ends that could not be otherwise attained, but as the seat of some mysterious power by the exercise of which we can all, in one way or other, be made rich and happy. We are constantly making greater and more impracticable claims on the Government. We expect it to build our railways, cheapen our freights, extend our manufactures, sustain our agriculture, educate our children, and, most of all, we wish it to give us all the money we need, or think we need, whenever we may fancy that we need it. The tendency is pernicious, because by loading the Government with tasks which it cannot perform, it will, on the one hand, disable it for the duties for which it is fitted, and, on the other hand, disable the people for that care of their own affairs which they must take if they hope to be either free or prosperous.

Whether the issue of so much of the retired legal tenders as have been issued has encouraged speculation injuriously, we shall not now undertake to discuss. Our correspondent says that no such effect is perceptible "in Broad street." We fear that a radical difficulty in settling the question would be found in the difference between the notion of Broad and Wall streets as to what is speculation and the notion entertained outside of that charmed and charming region. Though we believe the fact to be that speculation has been stimulated, it is not necessary to rely on that fact for reasons to condemn the proposed action of Congress in extending the legal-tender issue to four hundred millions. The gravest objection to that step is that it is away from the payment of a portion of the country's debt, which ought to be paid as soon as it can be, which could have been in great part paid long ago, which, as to the forty-four millions, actually was paid at one time, and which, as long as it is left unpaid, is a source of danger, demoralization, and disgrace to the country. It is hard to get into the minds of Congressmen the simple fact that the legal-tender notes are a debt of the country, and as far as the Government is concerned are nothing else. In the hands of individuals they are by law made to serve the purpose of money so far as that they discharge obligations. But in the hands of the Government they are simply what bills payable are to a merchant. If they are given to settle a claim, they only settle it by changing its form, as a merchant gives a note for a book account. They were given a portion of the legal attributes of money, because Congress thought that feature would make them more available. But they are not the less a debt. They are, on the contrary, because their quasi monetary quality leads to confusion and injury, a particularly objectionable kind of debt, and one which it is by so much the more imperative to discharge as soon as possible.

Granting, then, as we fully do, that our currency is at certain seasons inadequate to the demands made upon it, we still hold that the issue of greenbacks is not a proper means of increasing it. Our readers are tolerably familiar with the means which we consider most feasible to this end. It is free banking, with rigid requirements as to constant redemption. But, if there were no other course open to Congress to aid in reaching the desired object, we should still insist that the legal tenders being once retired cannot again be issued with any regard for the interests of the country, or the requirements of law and justice. On the contrary, they should be retired as fast as they possibly can be. It is not the business of Congress to regulate the money market. It *is* its business to provide for the payment of the demand notes of the Government.

LIVINGSTONE.

David Livingstone, the soldier of civilization, the missionary of humanity, has died in the midst of his discoveries. The element of sadness about his end cannot efface the glory which attaches to a life's work well done—to a career of real heroism and self-sacrifice, closed amid the scenes of its greatest triumphs. When we say that Dr. Livingstone made great and brilliant contributions to geographical knowledge—that he blotted out a southern Sahara from the map of Africa and substituted in its stead a beautiful and fertile region filled with noble lakes, rivers, and mountains—we have only touched upon one side of the work of the great explorer. For more than thirty-five years, Livingstone has devoted himself to opening up the interior of Africa to civilized intercourse, that he might secure the abolition of the slave trade and the elevation of the negro race. The recent treaty made for that end with the Sultan of Zanzibar was probably regarded by Livingstone as a greater triumph than would have been the discovery of the veritable source of the Nile. Sir Samuel Baker's recent expedition to the head of the White Nile has shed a new light upon the endless ramifications and the enormous extent of the African trade in human flesh. The great lake basin of equatorial Africa, to whose exploration Livingstone has contributed by far the largest share, teems with population and presents a hunting-ground for man-stealers with which no other part of the continent can compare. If Livingstone has succeeded in showing the European trader a path and a market for commodities throughout this vast region, and has thus sealed the doom of the Arab man-stealers, he has fulfilled what has undoubtedly been the main object of his life.

It is too soon to speculate about Livingstone's success in solving the great geographical problems that formed the immediate subject of his labors. Nearly two years of Livingstone's wanderings remain unaccounted for between his latest recorded visit to Unyanyembe, and the journey thither in the course of which he died. During that period, he may have explored more thoroughly than heretofore the chain of lakes lying to the west of Tanganyika, and where he hoped to find the last secret of the Nile. The fact that the expedition which found Livingstone and in whose company he died was on the way from Lake Bemba to Unyanyembe—a journey of at least 700 miles—seems to bear out this view, and this also tallies with the plan he is said to have marked out for himself in the beginning of 1872. Lake Bemba, or Bangweolo, as it is more commonly called, is the southernmost and highest—being 4,000 feet above the sea level—of the series of five lakes connected by a river, one of whose sections Livingstone called the Luapula and the other the Lualaba. Bangweolo is twelve degrees below the equator, and the highest of this series of lakes is two degrees below, so that they are scattered over a region about 1,000 miles from north to south. It is said to have been Dr. Livingstone's idea that this lake system was connected through the Albert N'yanza Lake, or in some other way, with the sources of the Nile. But the fact that the lakes all lie westward of the great ridge that forms the water-parting of equatorial Africa and south of an apparently unbroken transverse ridge that is the ultimate termination of the Nile Valley, all but compels the conclusion that they are feeders of the Congo, and have their outlet on the west coast.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Livingstone's recent researches have set this problem finally at rest, and that they also throw some light on the perplexing question of what is the outlet of the great Lake Tanganyika. Whatever may be the completed result of Dr. Livingstone's labors, they will at least bear the fruit that he was doubtless most desirous should attend them. There will be no lack of competent explorers to follow up the work of the brave old man, and to add new links to the chain which is gradually binding Central Africa to the world's civilization and progress. A German expedition is, even now, making its way from the west along the course of the Congo, and a solitary German explorer has worked for some time amid the scene of Livingstone's early discoveries on the Zambezi. Busy as Dr. Livingstone's last two years may have been—and it is to be feared that growing debility has made them less fertile in discovery than their predecessors—there is a great field left for future explorers. It needs but the publication of the results of his journeyings to incite new laborers to contribute their share to the still unfinished work.

CRIPPLING THE CENTENNIAL.

Whatever may be thought of the propriety of celebrating the centennial of the nation with an international exhibition at Philadelphia, there should by this time be a general agreement that it is too late to abandon the undertaking. It is true that by giving it up the nation would lose no money, for the sufficient reason that it has invested none. In the sordid view of the case, therefore, there is nothing in the way of a total abandonment of the enterprise. Indeed, such an abandonment might be considered by some persons as a rather smart trick upon the persons and corporations who have paid the expense of the preliminaries which have already been accomplished. But we think it may be safely assumed that there are some persons both in Congress and out of it who think there are cases in which the national honor is entitled to be considered from another point of view than that of mere dollars and cents.

In the first place, it cannot be disputed that the nation has given its sanction to the project by several public acts of the Government. The centennial was decreed by an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871, in the preamble of which it is declared that "it is fitting that the completion of the first century of our national existence shall be commemorated by an exhibition of the natural resources of the country and their development, and of its progress in those arts which benefit mankind, in comparison with those of older nations." This act provided for the time and place of holding the exhibition, the appointment of Commissioners to manage it, and, indeed, in everything but paying the expense of it, made it, practically, a Government affair. The act of June 1, 1872, sought to provide a means by which the necessary funds could be raised, and created the Centennial Board of Finance. It was, therefore, a further recognition of the project; but the most decisive of all was the proclamation of President Grant, announcing to the world that the exhibition would be held. After all these acts, but especially after the last, we are not surprised that very many rather sensible people reached the conclusion that the national honor was involved in the prosecution of the undertaking. There is good reason to believe that the number of these people will increase as the subject is given the consideration that it deserves. It may, indeed, be safely assumed that in the face of the public opinion already existing, the enterprise cannot, and will not, be abandoned.

It is, therefore, the manifest duty of all good citizens to help it rather than hinder it. That it can be made successful, if it continues to meet the hostility or indifference in some influential quarters which it has thus far encountered, cannot be asserted. There must be hearty co-operation on all hands in the scheme if we desire to make it creditable to the nation. Especially must Congress give it all proper encouragement and aid. We do not say that the money to carry it forward should be voted from the National Treasury, nor do we consider that a step of this kind yet appears to be necessary. Let Congress extend to the enterprise the aid to which no exception can be taken, and it will thus be given such additional Government sanction that there will be little difficulty in obtaining the funds necessary for its success. Congress has not, thus far, during the present session, acted upon this subject in the proper spirit. The legislation which has been asked, and not yet granted, is intended to give the exhibition that international character which will alone make it a great event in our history. No positive hostility of moment has perhaps been manifested, but there has not been that promptitude in acting upon the subject which the occasion demands. On Wednesday last the House, with creditable unanimity, passed the bill authorizing the President to invite foreign Governments to participate in the affair, but this praiseworthy action had a counterpart in the proceedings of yesterday. A motion was made to suspend the rules, and pass a bill relieving from payment of Customs duties all articles sent from foreign countries for exhibition, but it proved to be the first victim of the new rule requiring a majority to second a motion to suspend the rules, since it obtained only 54 votes to 102 against it. This conduct of the House, joined to the fact that the Senate has as yet done nothing at all, is not calculated to increase public confidence or interest in the centennial. On the contrary, it must in the end have the effect of crippling it if the opposite course is not taken at once. We hope, therefore, Congress will, without further delay, pass these bills, and extend to the centennial all possible encouragement short of a direct appropriation of money. That is not a question of such immediate consequence.

The people have a duty to perform in this matter no less than Congress. There should be no more of the petty jealousies and small economies which have thus far been so prejudicial to the centennial. The subject should be brought to the attention of the people, and urged upon their favor by the several State Legislatures now in session; and we hope that the New-York Legislature by early action will set the other bodies a laudable example. If the public press does its duty, and has the aid of such means as these, the money required for the beginning of the enterprise, at least, can be easily obtained directly from the people. It must not be forgotten that the buildings must be commenced next Spring if they are to be ready at the period named for the opening, and there is, therefore, no time to lose. Henceforth there should be, and we hope will be, hearty endeavors in all the States to carry to success an enterprise to which the nation has been fully committed.

KILLING NO MURDER.

What we said a day or two since about the difficulty of punishing infractions of the laws against dueling is borne out by the curious verdict just rendered in the McCarty case at Richmond. The defendant, it will be remembered, killed John B. Mordecai in a duel last May, he himself being severely wounded. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered he was put upon his trial, and the jury, after some deliberation, brought in a verdict of involuntary manslaughter. The prisoner was thereupon sentenced to pay a fine of five hundred dollars. Most people will think the punishment sufficiently light. Mr. McCarty himself is reported to be dissatisfied with it, and to have taken steps to secure a new trial. We sincerely trust that he may get it, and with it a very different result.

This failure of justice is not the fault of Virginia law. The laws of that State against dueling are quite as severe as our own, making, as ours do, killing under such circumstances willful murder. But law in Virginia evidently says one thing, and public opinion another, and, as in all such conflicts, the latter has triumphed. This is unfortunate, for, coupled with the still more complete failure of justice here, the abortive issue of this case will almost certainly tend to encourage this detestable and barbarous practice. In Northern communities the danger of any general recurrence to the code of the duello is not imminent. The disciples of Mr. Clason must know too well the risk they run of making themselves immortally ridiculous by following in his distinguished footsteps. In the South it is different. The code of honor has there always been cherished as an essential part of "gentlemanly" education, and the notion is only just dying out. The statutes may declare killing in duel to be murder, punishable by the same ignominious fate as ordinary assassination. Public opinion, speaking through a jury, says it is not the same as ordinary murder, and shall not be punished by hanging.

For this difficulty there are two remedies. The first is a proper education of public sentiment to look upon dueling as a crime, and to support the law which forbids it. The second is to graduate the severity of the laws to the present weakness and irresolution of the public mind. The jury which brought in an absurd and meaningless verdict against McCarty, because it was willing neither to acquit nor to hang him, might have consented to imprison him for a term of years had the option been permitted. Any punishment, though inadequate, is better than none; and imprisonment might be even more salutary than hanging. At all events, if the alternative were conceded to juries, the result, we are sure, would in most cases be beneficial to society and the law. As things stand, the only moral which the young men of Virginia will gather from the trial of McCarty is, that for five hundred dollars they may violate the law even to committing murder. That certainly is not a wholesome condition of affairs which permits any law to be defied with impunity.

OBITUARY.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

A telegraphic dispatch announcing the death of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer, was received yesterday. It came from London to this country, but was in the first place from Zanzibar, and stated that advices had been received from the exploring party accompanying Dr. Livingstone announcing his death. The details are meagre, as is usual with very important telegrams, simply recording the facts that he died of dysentery, at an encampment some distance from Unyanyembe, and that his embalmed body was on the way to England. In spite of the many false rumors concerning the great traveler's death, this report has met with instant and universal belief. At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the Chairman, Sir Henry Rawlinson, informed the gentlemen present that the expedition in search of Livingstone, headed by Lieut. Cameron, had reached Unyanyembe, and was about to proceed onward to Ujiji. There they hoped to receive intelligence of his whereabouts, and to be able to supply him with the stores and medicines he so much needed. And the Chairman added that in the opinion of Dr. Kirk no intelligence was likely to come from any other source. It is just, therefore, to conclude that the information of his death, which has spread so wide a pang of sorrow and regret, came not from the party of Livingstone himself, but from the Cameron search expedition. It is probable that they had traveled but a few days from Unyanyembe when they reached the encampment where David Livingstone was breathing his last, and that they have given to his body the extempore embalming which was necessary to bring it to Zanzibar. This was, indeed, the natural end of such a man, though no one can avoid a keen regret that he could not have died in England after receiving the testimonies of respect and admiration which there awaited him. But those who have read his two books of travels must have scanned them to little purpose if they did not see that here was a man predestined to die in harness—one of those indomitable souls to whom the self-made duty is everything and the self nothing. And, as an example to others, a bright model of perseverance and self-sacrifice, David Livingstone dying, surrounded by swarthy attendants, in a tropical forest encampment between Ujiji and Unyanyembe, is a greater spectacle than the same man crowned with honors, and passing a peaceful old age in his own country, in the enjoyment of every comfort, amid the filial solicitude of his children.

Rev. David Livingstone was born in 1817 at Blantyre, near Glasgow, Scotland, of parents who were emphatically poor and honest. His father was a small grocery man, as groceries are understood in that country, dealing in tea, coffee, sugar, and spices. His son David, while yet a wee bairn, had to contribute his share of exertion for the family, and worked in those cotton mills to which the village of Blantyre owes its existence. At night time he picked up the rudiments of learning, and showed, as soon as he had mastered reading, a strong taste for books. His father was not the man to tread down such inclinations, and by pinching here and clipping there he was enabled to send his son to the university at Glasgow during the Winter months, and during the vacation he worked away among the spindles of the cotton mills. During these years he acquired that modicum of Greek and Latin which, in European colleges, appears as the great desideratum. But the young man had evidently no taste for classical literature. His great wish was then to go to China either as a missionary or as a surgeon. In the former capacity there appeared to be no opening, so he studied medicine for several years, supporting himself in the meantime by his own labors. In 1838 he passed his examinations in surgery, physics, and medicine, and was admitted as a general practitioner. But, though qualified to practice, such seems never to have been his intention, and learning that the London Missionary Society was in want of agents for the African missions, and that a knowledge of medicine and surgery was very much desired, he made application for such work, and was at once accepted. He was ordained shortly afterward, and in the following year embarked for Natal. It had been his most ardent wish to go to China, but the Providence that shapes our ends overruled this, to his great disappointment at the time. For the opium war then was raging, and, after remaining some time in suspense, the London Missionary Society considered it advisable to abandon that field temporarily, and to send their new agent to South Africa. And through this misfortune, as it then seemed, science has received the most distinguished benefit, and the Africans found a friend whose exertions to introduce commerce and to put down the slave trade were of unparalleled magnitude and of great though not lasting success. The commerce steadily increases, but unfortunately the slave trade, put down at one place, springs up again at another, and indeed will continue to do so as long as the white man desires to engage in it.

At Port Natal Dr. Livingstone found himself associated with Rev. Mr. Moffat, a missionary whose unaffected piety had won universal confidence from the negro tribes around. Dr. Livingstone devoted himself with ardor to his sacred duties, and very soon acquired the language of the Bechuanas, and commenced to make converts among their head men. He built himself a house at Kolobeng, to the great admiration not only of the Bechuanas, but of the adventurous Makololo, who described it as "not a house, but a mountain with several caves." To this home he led his young wife, the daughter of the good Robert Moffat, and here his eldest son, Robert, was born, after which auspicious circumstance the natives invariably called her Ma Robert. For among the Makololo it is the glory of the mother to have sons, and she is not known as the wife of so and so, but as the mother of such a one. Having now established his basis among the people of the Bakwain country, he commenced that wonderful series of explorations which has ended so sadly in that lonely encampment in the thick African woods, beyond Unyanyembe. His first effort was the exploration of the great Kalahari Desert, and after much suffering he was rewarded by the discovery of the Zonga River. Having constructed canoes, he was paddled down the stream, and after some days found himself floating in the tranquil water of Lake Ngami, the most southerly of that great chain of lakes which occupies the centre of Africa. This was in 1849, the ninth year of his residence in Africa. Next year he returned to the newly-discovered Lake Ngami, bringing with him his wife and children, for Charles Livingstone had now been born. This time, however, he did not dare the dangers of the Kalahari, but circuitously skirted around the edges. In spite of these precautions, the children and the good, patient wife suffered terribly, and he returned to Koldbery. Here he was warmly greeted by the natives and made more conversions, and established a charming garden. But the spirit of adventure was unquenchable, and he determined to strike next time for the head-quarters of Makololo at Linyanti. He started again in 1851 for the Kalahari Desert, following the windings of the Zonga, but when he reached Lake Ngami he struck out to the right, crossing plains covered with a saline effervescence without springs, and a dreadful spectacle of aridity and barrenness. Beyond was the Baobub country of the Makololo, a land very humid by reason of the many rivers. He soon arrived at Linyanti, the capital, where he found a monarch, Sekeletu, most amicably disposed toward himself. Indeed, every African seems to have loved this extraordinary man, and even those who cheated him did so in a half-hearted sort of way—very different from the brazen assurance with which other travelers have been despoiled. He remained some time at Linyanti to refresh himself and party, and then began to examine the country. He was not long in discovering the great Zambezi River, the chief stream of Southern Africa. His ardent imagination now conceived a great enterprise. It was to open up the Zambezi by means of light steamers, and to evangelize the inhabitants in all the region watered by the river, by introducing commerce and the Bible. Fired with this thought, he returned to Koldbery, and immediately broke up his home and departed for Cape Town with his wife and children, where he laid his plan before his immediate superiors, proposing to devote the next two or three years to the thorough exploration of the region and the acquisition of the languages. They most heartily assented, and supplied him with the necessary means, his family being sent off to Europe. It was in the month of March, 1852, when he left the Cape to start on this most memorable journey, which, whether we regard the distance traversed, the circumstances attending it, or the difficulties surmounted, is unparalleled, either in ancient or modern times. Leaving the Cape, he made his way to his father-in-law's station, some 200 miles south of Koldbery, and was detained there by some unavoidable troubles, which fretted him greatly. But again the finger of Providence had guided his movements, for when he arrived at his own station, his late so smiling home was in ruins, and the natives left in charge killed or scattered by the Dutch Boers of the Suzereinte. Their reason for this extraordinary act of barbarity was the friendship between Dr. Livingstone and certain Bechuanas whom they accused of stealing their cattle, much after the manner of a well-known quarrel between a wolf and a lamb. He at once departed for Linyanti, the capital of the Makololo, and found the Prince Sekeletu as loving as ever, which was no doubt very agreeable to his feelings after the recent demonstration of the Boers. He visited the Zambezi again, and then being furnished with escorts and porters, and equipped with stores by the generous Sekeletu, he plunged into the unknown wilderness of forest, having turned his face westward. The circumstances of his extraordinary march to St. Paul de Loando, the capital of the Portuguese settlement of Angola, in Western Africa, has been told by himself in a well-known most interesting book of travels. For two years he was wandering, sometimes detained by curious chieftains, who took his presence as a personal compliment, sometimes by swollen rivers, sometimes by extortionate head-men, but still he pressed on bravely until in the fullness of days he found himself in the Valley of the Cassarye. He was by this time half crazy with fever, often blind with the intolerable headaches it induced, but powerless to contend with it, having exhausted his quinine. But the site of the Portuguese plantations along the river gave him new courage, and at length he found himself in the City of San Paolo. It was an imposing place, having 12,000 inhabitants, and in the harbor were British men-of-war cruising to put down the slave trade. The astonishment of the Makololo, when they saw the sea, was tremendous. They came to Livingstone and said to him: "Now we have seen it. We marched along with our father, believing that which our old men said was true, that the world has no end. But all at once the world says to us, 'I am finished. There is no more of me.'" And they were greatly impressed by the universal respect paid to Livingstone, for now, they said, they knew he was a great man.

After he had completely recovered from his almost utter prostration, and had, by copious doses of quinine, expelled from his blood the lurking devil of jungle fever, he turned his back upon the sea, although the commander of the cruiser offered to take him home without delay. But the Makololo looked wistfully at their father, who had promised to take them back again to Linyanti, and back again he went with them. After numerous adventures he got safely to Seketelu's palace of wattles, and was received with transport. He now in earnest explored the Zambezi, marching down its banks to its mouth, on the Mozambique Sea, upon one of which is the Portuguese fort of Tette. Not far from Tette are the great falls of the Zambezi, which he called Victoria. At Tette her Majesty's ship Frolic soon arrived, and took him to the Mauritius, whence he sailed for Europe, arriving there at the end of 1856. The dreadful march from Koldberry to St. Paul de Loanda, and from St. Paul de Loanda to Tette had taken four years. Arrived in England, he received such a welcome as has blessed few men. He was specially invited by the Royal Geographical Society, and the then President, the late Sir Roderick Murchison, alluded to him in terms of the most glowing admiration. Medals and testimonials were showered upon the modest man, whose greatest happiness was in being reunited to his family. In 1857 he published a narrative of his travels, which has since passed through many editions.

In 1858 he returned to Africa to explore the Zambezi and its tributaries with steam launches, and to introduce the blessings of civilization among the people. During the course of this expedition he discovered Lakes Nyassa and Shirvan, and made many interesting explorations. But his dear wife died six months after the Nyassa discovery, and the expedition was recalled by the Government in 1863. The open hostility of the Mussulmen, and the covert but ceaseless opposition of the Portuguese, nullified all his efforts, and nothing came of an undertaking that had promised so fairly. The climate also was by no means so favorable as Livingstone had believed, and, indeed, had he not been sanguine he might have guessed that the vicinity of large rivers in tropical countries can never be healthy. He returned to Bombay in 1864, and thence reached London in the month of July of the same year. He was received with the same honors, and his portrait, exhibited at the Royal Academy, was visited by crowds of people, never weary of gazing on the plain, homely lineaments of one who had done and dared so much. Perhaps, if his wife had been alive, he might have remained in England for a longer time, or, perhaps, for the remainder of his life; for all who saw him then thought that his iron constitution was beginning to fail. At that time he had suffered from attacks of fever two hundred and seventy-five times. But the expedition in search of the head-waters of the Nile sent out by the Government stimulated his always keen desire to be up and doing, and he left England for the last time in April, 1865. His object was stated by himself in the preface to his book on the Zambezi and its tributaries. "I propose," he wrote, "to go inland north of the territory which the Portuguese in Europe claim, and endeavor to commence that system in the East which has been so eminently successful on the west coast—a system combining the repressive effects of her Majesty's cruisers with lawful trade and Christian missions—the moral and material results of which have been so gratifying. I hope to ascend the Rovuma, or some other river north of Cape Delgado, and in addition to my other work, shall strive, by passing along the northern end of Lake Nyassa, and round the southern end of Lake Tanganyika to ascertain the watershed of that part of Africa. In so doing, I have no wish to unsettle what, with so much toil and danger, was accomplished by Speke and Grant, but rather to confirm their illustrious discoveries." Having plunged once again into the mysterious recesses of Africa, so long an interval elapsed before tidings were received from him that his friends in England were most seriously alarmed, and a search expedition was started after him in June, 1867. They never came up with him, but managed to get a letter from him, dated July, 1868, from Lake Bangweolo, when he stated that he believed he might safely assert the sources of the Nile to be between 10° and 12° south latitude, and that he thought the Rovuma River was the Rhapta of the Greek geographer, Ptolemy. This reached England November, 1869. Another communication came to London, May 13, 1869, and was dated from Ujiji. And in 1871, a well authenticated rumor was current that he was making extensive explorations to the west of Tanganyika. From that moment nothing further was heard of him until he was found near Ujiji by Mr. Stanley, the correspondent of the New-York *Herald*. The discoverer was hailed in England with the heartiest welcome, but his geographical information was not so full as was desired by the Royal Geographical Society, and they started an expedition under Lieut. Grandy to reach him by way of the Congo. The British Government almost at the same time sent out the search expedition under Lieut. Cameron, which had the melancholy fortune of finding the expiring or already dead hero. It is probable that he was not dead when Cameron found him, as he had no persons in his own party who were capable of embalming his body. And as the telegram specially states this, it is fair to infer that it was done by some medical man attached to the expedition of Lieut. Cameron. Peace to his manes. He was a very faithful servant of God, and in him the black man has lost a most loving friend.

PROF. J. F. HOLTON.

Prof. J. F. Holton died suddenly at his residence in Everett, Mass., on Sunday, of heart disease. He was a graduate of Millbury College, and one of the first botanists of the country, having rendered much service in an extended scientific tour of South America. At the time of his death, Prof. Holton was connected editorially with the Boston *Daily News*, and was also Acting Clerk of the State Senate Committee on Elections.

THE WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Middletown, Conn., Jan. 25.—The fact of the resignation of President Joseph Cummings, of the Wesleyan University, was made public this afternoon, and caused universal regret among the students. During the seventeen years of Dr. Cummings' Presidency over $500,000 was added to the property of the university, including four new buildings, and its influence widely extended. No man of sufficient strength has as yet been named for the vacancy, and it will be extremely difficult to obtain a President worthy to succeed Dr. Cummings.

THE TEXAS RAILROAD LITIGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

New-Orleans, Jan. 26.—Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, has perpetually enjoined the State of Louisiana from interfering with the completion of the Texas Railroad, from New-Orleans to Houston. The State, in one of its State Courts, had sequestered the road for certain bonds issued to the former projectors, Raynor, Williams & Co. The mortgage bondholders now propose to continue the building of the road through to Sabine River and thence to Houston, Texas.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

Saratoga, N. Y., Jan. 26.—In reply to a letter from Amherst College, the President of the Young Men's Christian Association of this village has written a letter, stating that the regatta last Fall was conducted without pool-selling, and giving it as his opinion that while private betting cannot be prevented, pool-selling will not be countenanced at the college regatta. He says, furthermore, that John Morrissey has no connection, direct or indirect, with the Saratoga Rowing Association, and has no disposition to interfere with or engage in the college regatta.

DESTITUTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—A mother, with four small children, was discovered last night in a house without fire or food, and scarcely any clothing. The Police alarmed the neighbors, who provided necessaries for their immediate relief, otherwise they must have perished before morning.

ALBANY.

THE NEW CITY PRISON BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The bill of Mr. Waehner, repealing the act in relation to the erection of a new City Prison in New-York City, came up at this evening's session of the Assembly, when the motion to recommend its passage was made. Mr. Spencer, of New-York, said that the Commissioners of the new City Prison were utterly opposed to the repeal of the act, and added that he had received a letter from one of them, understood to be Mr. Vance, earnestly deprecating the passage of Mr. Waehner's bill. He himself wished for time to examine the subject thoroughly, and would therefore move that the committee report progress on the bill, without recommending its passage. His motion prevailed.

DEBATE ON THE LAW RELATING TO THE INSANE.

The bill recently introduced by Mr. Prince to prevent the gross abuses occurring in connection with the law governing the incarceration of insane persons came up this evening in the Committee of the Whole, and gave rise to a protracted debate. Mr. Prince said that he knew of instances where people perfectly sane had been committed to the horrors of lunatic asylums, upon the certificates of two physicians of no standing or character, by relatives desirous of obtaining control of their property. It was not hazarding too much to assert that for the sum of $50 two certificates could be obtained declaring any member of the Assembly a lunatic. He knew of cases in which the authorities of the Bloomingdale Asylum had dispensed with even the formality of certificates. Mr. Prince charged that the defeat of previous efforts to provide a remedy for the evils complained of was attributable to the influence of the lobby employed by the keepers of private asylums. Mr. Spencer made a short speech upon the subject. He believed that the present laws were opposed to every principle of liberty and justice, and that by the passage of Mr. Prince's bill a crying outrage would be removed. Mr. Lincoln said that he did not desire the provisions of the bill to apply to Ontario County, and Mr. Alvord expressed a similar wish in regard to his section. Finally, after some objections from Mr. Waehner and others as to some of the provisions of the bill, it was voted to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee.

A BILL AFFECTING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Senate held a session of an hour's duration this evening, and transacted considerable business. Among the bills introduced was one of more than ordinary importance by Senator Tobey. Its object is to prohibit insurance companies from reinsuring risks. The principal provision is that every company organized under the law shall be prohibited from hereafter making any contract with any other life, health, or casualty insurance company to reinsure any risk or risks undertaken by it, except upon the written consent of the policy-holder interested.

THE BAILING OF PRISONERS.

Senator Wood introduced a bill to authorize Magistrates to admit to bail, pending examination or trial, persons charged with offenses. It provides that in the case of any person charged with a bailable offense, the Magistrate before whom the case is pending may take bail and order the forfeiture of the same in the case of default; that sureties upon such recognizances may surrender their principal as already required by law, and that the Magistrates may issue their warrants for the arrest of any person so recognized who fails to appear.

THE STATEN ISLAND MARSH LANDS.

The Legislature of 1868 gave the so-called Marsh Land Company the right to construct dikes, and thereby to drain all the salt meadows and marsh lands of Staten Island and Long Island, and power to the Government to appoint a Commissioner to value the right, titles, and interest of the State of New-York in the lands under water beyond the designated marsh lands. This commission was composed of three persons, two of whom were from the interior of the State, and, knowing but little of the value of the lands, agreed to dispose of them for the absurdly small sum of $25,000. Senator King, believing the commission was imposed upon, and that the lands should never have been disposed of, this evening introduced a bill to make the sale void, and to abolish the company. The great obstacle in the way of this measure is, that the purchase money has already been paid. Senator King hopes that this difficulty may be overcome, from the fact that the sale was not advertised according to law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections held a short session this afternoon, but adjourned without the transaction of any business. The decision in the Abbott-Madden case will probably be rendered to-morrow.

Messrs. Charles O'Conor and S. J. Tilden, arrived here this evening, and will argue to-morrow before the Court of Appeals the appeal by the people against the decision in the Ingersoll suit denying the right of the State to sue.

REGULAR PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 26.

The Senate met at 7:30 P. M. The chair presented the report of the New-York Infant Asylum; also the report from the Auditor of Canals relative to tolls on the canals for the coming year.

Senator BOOTH presented the fourth annual report of the Trustees of the Lenox Library.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TOBEY—To amend chapter 328, of the laws of 1865, relative to insurance, by adding the following at the end of section first: "Every company organized under this act is hereby prohibited from hereafter making any contract with any other life, health, or casualty insurance company to reinsure any risk or risks undertaken by it, except upon the written consent of the policy-holder interested."

By Mr. KING—To repeal the laws relative to the draining of marsh lands.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To amend the laws relative to summary proceedings, by amending section 28 of article 2 of title 10 of chapter 8 of part 3d of the Revised Statutes, by adding "where any person shall own and continue in possession of any real estate which shall have been sold pursuant to the foreclosure of a mortgage thereon, or by virtue of an execution."

By Mr. WOOD—To authorize a Magistrate to admit to bail, pending the examination or trial, of persons charged with offenses.

By Mr. JACOBS—Relative to filling low lands in the City of Brooklyn.

By Mr. BRADLEY—To amend the third section of title 15, chapter 8, part 3, of the Revised Statutes, by adding the following: "By serving a copy of such notice at least fourteen days prior to the time therein specified for the sale, upon the mortgagor or his personal representatives, and upon the subsequent grantees and all persons having a lien, by or under a judgment upon the mortgaged premises, subsequent to such mortgage, whose conveyance, mortgage, judgment, decree, or other lien shall be upon and matter of record at the time of the first publication of the notice, or their personal representatives."

BILL PASSED.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes.

BILL PROGRESSED.

Relative to Surrogates' Courts.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.

PAYMENT OF STATE TAX BY COUNTY TREASURERS INTO THE STATE TREASURY.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill to regulate the payment of the State tax by counties into the State Treasury. The bill requires County Treasurers and the Chamberlain of New-York City and County to make out on or before the 5th of each month an account of all moneys received the month previous as a State tax, and transmit the same in duplicate to the Controller and Treasurer of the State. The Controller and Treasurer shall, within three days thereafter, draw at sight upon the County Treasurers and Chamberlain of the City and County of New-York for the amount received, which shall be paid over by draft in such manner and into such depositaries as such drafts shall designate. The Controller and Treasurer are required each month, and before drawing the drafts and demanding the payment of the State tax, to estimate and determine the amount of moneys necessary for the current expenses of the State for the thirty days next succeeding; and so much as may by such estimate and determination be deemed necessary for such expenses for such thirty days, shall be by draft ordered to be paid directly into the Treasury of the State; but such amount, so to be paid into the State Treasury, shall be rateably proportioned among the counties of this State in the proportion to the whole amount due from each county to the tax paid into the State Treasury by all the counties, and the balance of such amount so certified to having been collected and received by such County Treasurers; and said Chamberlain of the City and County of New-York shall, by drafts, be ordered by said State Controller and State Treasurer to be paid into such national and State banks in each county respectively as they may from time to time designate, to the credit of the State, but such banks shall give such security for the safe custody and payment of such money at sight upon draft by such Controller and State Treasurer into the State Treasury, and at such rate of interest for the temporary use thereof as the State Controller and State Treasurer shall demand and require; but in the event of an inability on the part of the Controller and State Treasurer to make and perfect any agreement with any such banks in any county which in their judgment is safe or advantageous to the State, they may order the whole of said moneys to be paid directly into the State Treasury.

EMPLOYES OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. LINCOLN introduced a bill amending the act fixing the compensation of legislative employes.

ANOTHER COUNTY TREASURERS' BILL.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill relative to County Treasurers, which requires the Board of Supervisors to designate the banks in which the County Treasurers shall make their deposits daily. The bank must give bonds as security. None of the money can be drawn by the Treasurer except to pay actual claims. A violation of the act is made a malfeasance, and the Treasurer may be removed by the Supervisors for such act. The salaries of Treasurers shall be fixed by the Supervisors, and the Treasurers shall make a special deposit of the State tax, and shall notify the State Controller from time to time of the amount so deposited. The banks shall open accounts with the State Treasurer, and pay over to him, upon his draft, the moneys so deposited. No person shall be eligible to the office of County Treasurer for a second term within three years after the expiration of his first term.

OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BENNETT—To reduce the rates of ferriage on the ferries between the City of New-York and that portion of Brooklyn lying along the East River between the Navy-yard and Newtown Creek, fixing the rate for each foot passenger at two cents, or seventeen tickets for twenty-five cents.

By Mr. MCAFEE—To amend the New-York City Election Law passed May 14, 1872. It directs the Board of Police to revise and change the election districts, before the 1st of September next, in any Assembly District in which the election districts have been divided by the Congressional district lines established subsequent to the passage of the act referred to, so that each election district shall be wholly within one Congressional District. The board shall also annually revise the districts having over 500 voters; and where the vote is not 100, then the district shall be consolidated with the adjoining district, provided the districts consolidated do not contain over 350 votes. The Inspectors of Election shall send the results of their canvass, immediately after proclamation, to the station-house of the precinct within which the polling place is situated, which the Captain shall transmit, by telegraph, to the Superintendent of Police. The statements of votes shall be delivered, on the day following the canvass, to the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, who shall file them, and they shall be presumptive evidence of the facts contained in them, in any court of the State.

THE STATE TREASURER'S DEFALCATION.

Mr. Bennett's resolution, calling on the State Treasurer to make good the money stolen from the State Treasury was called up, and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN HUMOR.

LECTURE BY BRET HARTE, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, YESTERDAY EVENING.

Last night Bret Harte delivered his new lecture on "The Progress of American Humor," at Association Hall. There was a good attendance. The lecturer said he was aware that the magnitude of the title might seem somewhat ambitious for both performer and performance. He therefore hastened to say that he would assume at the outset that it was doubtful that there was any such thing as American humor as a nationally distinctive intellectual quality. He feared, however, that he must borrow so much of that which had of late years been recognized as a form of national humor as to say that it "reminded him of a little story." Some years ago he was riding on the box of a Californian stage-coach with a friend and the driver. As his fellow-passenger was a man of some literary attainment their conversation fell upon some of the early English humorists. After he had left the coach the driver, who had taken no part in the conversation, turned to him and asked what they had been talking about. Knowing that the man was celebrated as the possessor of a quaint grim humor, he asked him why he put the question. "Oh," said he, "excuse me, but from the way you laughed I thought you had been talking about funny people." It was probable that his friend, the driver, occupied the position of a good many American and English writers who were inclined to accept modern extravagance, which was sufficiently characteristic of our people to be called national, as the true genuine humor. He should try to prove that our later American humorists were not so much purely American as they were modern; that they stood in legitimate succession to their early English brethren, and that what was called the humor of a geographical section, was only the form or method of to-day. This was an epoch of curt speech, and magnetic telegraphs and independent thought, and wherever these conditions existed most powerfully humorous literature would be found most embarrassed by them. But the humorist remained intact; he was simply an observer. He would go further and say that it was because the humorist was intact; that because he was old-fashioned, that because even in a republican country he was the most tremendous conservative and aristocrat; that it was because he was all this he was an observer. He was quite ready to believe that the quick apprehension of some of his auditors would anticipate him with the suggestion that the Yankee dialect and character were the earliest expression of American humor. Unfortunately, however, for the theory of national humor it was not a Yankee or American who first invented it or gave it a place in American literature. Even as we owed the characteristic title of Yankee to the cheap badinage of an English officer, so we were indebted to an Englishman for the first respectable figure that our Yankee cuts in American humor. It was Judge Haliburton, of her Britannic Majesty's North American colonies, who first detected how much sagacity, dry humor, and poetry were hidden under the grotesque cover of Sam Slick. He thought it was to the South and West that we really owed the creation and expression of that humor which was perhaps most characteristic of our lives and habits as a people. It was in the South, and among conditions of servitude and the habits of an inferior race, that there sprang up a humor and pathos as distinct, as original, as perfect and rare as any that ever flowered under the most beneficent circumstances of race and culture. It was a humor whose expression took a most ephemeral form—oral, rather than written. It abode with us, making us tolerant of a grievous wrong, and it would abide with us, even when these conditions had passed away. It was singularly free from satire and unkind lines. It was simplicity itself. It touched all classes and conditions of men. Its simple pathos was recognized by the greatest English humorist that the world had known, and yet it had no place in enduring American literature. Even *Topsy* and *Uncle Tom* were dead. They were too much imbued with a political purpose to retain their place as a humorist creation. Yet there were a few songs that would live when ambitious characters were dust. A few years ago there lived and died—too obscurely, he was afraid, for our reputation as critics—a young man who more than any other American seemed to have caught the characteristic quality of negro pathos and humor. Perhaps posterity would be more appreciative of his worth, and future generations who thought of "The Old Folks at Home" would feel some touch of kindliness for the memory of Stephen G. Foster. Now, as they approached our contemporary humorists, let them pause for an examination of the forces which for the last twenty years had been shaping the humorous literature of the land. The character of these forces was entirely changed. The character of the press was different; all its pompous dignity and most of its acrimony were gone. The exigencies of news had stopped the stilted editorials, and it was found better to kill a man in a line of minion than to waste a column of brevier in doing so. If we were to take the criticism of our English friends, American humor at last blossomed on the dry stalk of our national life, and Artemus Ward was its perfect flower. He feared there was a want of purpose in him. He never led, and was always on a line of popular sentiment or satire. He gave the half humorist slang of the people the kind of expressions used in the stage-coach, the railway carriage, the bar-room, or the village tap. If he did not gather, he at least gave public voice to them. He contributed no single figure to American literature but his own character of "showman," and it was very doubtful if even that figure, respectable as it was, bore any real resemblance to any known American type. The civil war, which found him in the summit of his popularity, did not help him to any better results. To his nature the war was only an unpleasant and unnecessary bother. His was the good-fellow humor of the story-teller, to whom a sympathizing audience and an absence of any moral questioning were essential to success. His success in England was a surprise even to his most ardent admirers. The personality of the man as a lecturer had much to do with his reception in England. He captivated average Englishmen by his cool disregard of them, his quiet audacity, his complete ignoring of the traditions of the lecture-room. He wrote to him (the lecturer) to say that the first night of his appearance it was a toss up whether he would be arrested after the lecture or invited to dinner. It would be hardly fair to look too closely into the secret of his popularity in England, yet if they were to settle the question of American humor, perhaps it would be well if we did. It was after the war. Englishmen were inclined to be friendly, and their good feeling had taken the form which their good feeling takes toward everything that is not British—condescending patronage. Criticism was blandly waived; he made many personal friends, and he was followed to his grave in Kensal Green by some of the most distinguished men in the country. To-day Mark Twain stood alone as the most original humorist that America had produced. [Applause.] The line, it would be said, was a long one, but we could not spare any of them yet. They need not lessen our admiration for Lowell, Holmes, Irving, or Curtis. He did not think a perusal of the *Innocents Abroad* would endanger the security of the *Sketch Book*. Perhaps, after all, there was a little too much fun. Laughter made us doubly serious afterward, and we did not want to be humorists always, turning up like a prize-fighter at each round, still smiling. Perhaps our true humorist was still to come; when he did come, he would show that a nation which laughed so easily had still a great capacity for deep feeling, and he would, the lecturer thought, be a [illegible].

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

POPULAR VIEWS ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

DAVIDSON'S SAFES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have one of Mr. McBride Davidson's safes, but he was paid $375 for it, and I now have his receipt for the same in my possession.

F. W. LOEW.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 26, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement published in your paper yesterday that I received a safe from J. McB. Davidson & Co. without paying for it, is utterly false. I now hold the bill receipted, and the check paid to them therefor indorsed by that firm, dated in March, 1869.

D. P. INGRAHAM.

MONDAY, Jan. 26, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in your Sunday issue, dated Albany, Jan. 24, 1874, relating to safes furnished by John McBride Davidson to persons in this City without pay is erroneous, so far as the same relates to me. Mr. Davidson sold me a small parlor safe for $250, and I paid him for it. That safe was the only one that I ever received or ever had in my possession of the manufacture of Davidson or his firm.

JAMES C. SPENCER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 26, 1874.

INFLATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read with respectful attention your article in this day's TIMES, in opposition to the issue of the forty-four million reserve. In common with all the newspapers of this section of the country, you pronounce the issue an "inflation," and denounce it as "vicious," "humiliating," and "disgraceful." You are doubtless right.

But, I pray you, glance at the table below. Once a year, generally in the dog-days, the reserve of the City banks is swelled to its maximum by the flow of idle country money to this centre; and once a year, sometimes in October, when the Western crops are being "moved," sometimes in December, when the cotton crop requires money, and sometimes in April, when the Spring settlements and the opening of navigation call for currency, that reserve falls to its minimum. The following table gives in round millions the maximum and minimum of the reserve for each of the past eight years, the period during which our currency system has been fairly on trial:

Maximum of Reserve.		Minimum of Reserve.	
1866, Sept. 1	$92,000,000	March 3	$58,000,000
1867, Aug. 10	76,000,000	Nov. 23	57,000,000
1868, Aug. 8	74,000,000	Dec. 26	48,000,000
1869, May 29	58,000,000	Dec. 24	44,000,000
1870, June 4	61,000,000	Dec. 31	45,000,000
1871, Aug. 9	73,000,000	Dec. 30	40,000,000
1872, June 15	55,000,000	April 13	36,000,000
1873, Aug. 2	50,000,000	Oct. —	5,000,000

You perceive that in these eight years the maximum reserve had fallen from ninety-two to fifty millions and the minimum from fifty-eight to five millions. The minimum of 1866 was eight millions in excess of the maximum of 1873. In other words, the amount of money drawn from bank and hoarded by individuals had increased steadily year by year until, in 1873, the reserve was exhausted.

The effect of the gradual withdrawal of money from the banks to individual hoards was faithfully reflected by the money market. In December, 1871, when the reserve first fell to fifty millions, money became worth from ninety to one hundred per cent. per annum—a rate which no legitimate business could pay and live. In the following Autumn the reserve fell to forty-one millions in October, and to thirty-six millions in the subsequent April; and in consequence, there never was a day during these seven months when money was not worth over seven per cent., and there were weeks together when it commanded from twenty-five to fifty per cent.—rates which no merchant can pay without ruin. This Winter, the rate of interest would have been even higher but that, on 20th September, 1873, the reserve fell to the unprecedented figure of $31,000,000, and this, occurring at a period when conspicuous failures had created general distrust, led, naturally, to a general run on the banks. On 20th September the banks lost twelve millions out of their slender reserve, and though they nominally suspended payments on the next business day, they lost during the three weeks following, fourteen millions more—reducing their greenback reserve, about the middle of October, to the pitiful sum of about five million dollars. At this period there was no money market. It was simply impossible to sell paper or borrow on call. The crash was the result.

If, as I believe, these are the facts of the case, it follows,

First—That the panic and the bank suspension were due to the steadily-increasing amount of money withdrawn from bank—where it was used in facilitating commercial exchanges—to individual hoards, where it lay dead.

Secondly—That the amount of money liable to be so withdrawn increases in the ratio of the development of the country, and the acquisition of wealth by persons residing far from the great cities, and indisposed—from want of financial knowledge—to trust their money out of their own possession.

And from these two the corollary would seem to follow that a general panic and bank suspension must occur hereafter at least once a year, unless

1. The individuals who have been for the past eight years withdrawing money from the banks and hoarding it can be so educated as to abandon the practice hereafter; or,
2. They be deprived of the means of withdrawing money from bank by a general crop failure; or,
3. The volume of the currency be periodically increased so as to fill the vacuum created by rural hoarding.

How long it would take to so far educate the thousands of Germans, Norwegians, &c., who grow wheat and corn in the North-west, and the thousands of negroes, mulattoes, and ignorant whites, who raise cotton at the South, in the laws of political economy, that they should understand the grave injury they inflict on the community at large when they hoard the money they receive for their produce, you can judge better than I. If it cannot be done, and at once, and the crops do not fail, perhaps you will point out how an annual panic can be averted without an increase of the currency in some shape or other.

Have you not unconsciously exaggerated the mischiefs which you say have already followed the issue of one-half the reserve? Here, in Broad street, we notice no indications of the wild speculation and coming crash which alarm you. Industry revives very slowly from the October breakdown, and strikes to resist reductions of wages invariably fail. Stocks have recovered from the extreme panic prices, but are still considerably lower than the figures of the corresponding period last year—which has never been considered a period of high prices—the market is dull, and second-class bonds are still unsalable. Gold is from 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than last year. Can issues of paper which put gold down be fairly called an "inflation."

B.

NO. 22 BROAD STREET, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE THIRD AVENUE QUICK TRANSIT COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg leave to submit a brief reply to your editorial of 22d inst., under the head of "Another Quick Transit Scheme."

The only purpose of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in its application to the Legislature, was to meet the requirements of our citizens.

The quick transit problem is one of difficult solution; its importance increases along with our increasing and extending population and territory. The subject has awakened not only popular attention, but has been subjected to the scrutiny of capitalists. Various enterprizes have been inaugurated and authorized, but, so far, nothing has been accomplished. Meanwhile, and especially since the annexation of a part of Westchester County to the City, the public solicitude becomes more and more emphatic.

Careful estimates by experienced engineers of the expense of constructing both an underground and elevated railway, have been made and submitted to capitalists at home and abroad. These estimates, with the estimated probable receipts, have failed to inspire confidence. The parties engaging from time to time in rapid transit schemes, with sanguine expectations, have encountered disappointments.

Under these circumstances, the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in offering to embark its whole capital in a doubtful enterprise, did not anticipate the denunciations of the press.

Assuming a rapid transit road to be a public necessity, we offer to give what we possess toward its construction; but, as our capital is insufficient, we invite the City, through its Municipal representatives, to furnish what is needed to complete the work. Or, if the press prefers it, we will accept an amendment to our bill submitting the question to the people. Or, again, if both propositions are objectionable, we invite the co-operation of companies or capitalists in the effort to accomplish a work designed to promote the public convenience and welfare. You omitted to notice in section 12 as follows, "No subscription shall be made without the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said City, and then only for such amounts within the said sum (*i. e.*, $6,000,000) as the said Commissioners shall authorize."

Much and general surprise was occasioned by the fact that the late census showed an unexpectedly small increase of population between the years 1860 and 1870. The explanation is found in the circumstance, that while the business of the City was constantly and rapidly augmenting, business men, for want of rapid transit, took up their residence on Long Island or in New-Jersey and Connecticut, thus diminishing our population and aggravating our taxes.

With a portion of Westchester County annexed to the City, rapid transit should be furnished. The added amount of taxable property would return to the City Treasury in less than five years more than the amount required to enable the Third avenue company to convert their surface track into a steam railway; and if the enterprise should prove remunerative the City would be doubly repaid. First, in the excess of taxable property, and next, in dividends on its stock.

The Third Avenue Railroad has been in operation twenty years. Its officers have endeavored to commend its management to public favor, and so far as that portion of our citizens who are immediately concerned, and who have had daily and hourly experience, and observation, it affords me pleasure to say that our efforts have not been unsuccessful. Uninterrupted relations of confidence and kindness have always existed between this company and the citizens who, residing on either side of its tracks between the City Hall and Harlem River, have been brought into direct contact with it.

In answer to your frequent demand that City railroads should be required to furnish a seat for every passenger that entered a car, it seems proper to say what the facts in the case fully justify, viz.:

That compliance with such a demand would drive every railroad in the City into bankruptcy. The roads running lengthways of the City are densely crowded for an hour or more, morning and evening; during the rest of the day and night passengers can generally find seats. To accommodate every passenger with a seat morning and evening, the companies would be required to duplicate the number of their cars, horses, conductors and drivers. The better to illustrate my meaning let me say, that to enable us to comply with your demand our company would have to build 200 cars in addition, purchase 1,600 additional horses, employ 400 additional conductors and drivers, and would be compelled to expend several hundred thousand dollars in enlarging our depot accommodations. For this large number of extra cars, we should have employment, at the most, less than four hours per day. Without any increase of fare, it needs no argument to prove, that such an augmentation of expense would soon run our City railroads out of existence.

Our company has for many years, and is now, conveying tens of thousands of passengers to and from the City Hall and Harlem for less than one cent a mile, the cheapest rail rate, whether by horse or motive power, in the world. We are doing this as rapidly, as safely, and with as much of convenience and comfort to passengers as the circumstances and the conditions of our franchise admits of.

ROBERT SQUIRES, President.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 26, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL-THOMAS CONCERTS.

The first of these delightful entertainments (the second and last being announced for to-night) took place yesterday evening at Steinway Hall. Some admirable violin performances were supplied by M. Wieniawski; M. Maurel sang four times, and Mr. Thomas' forces contributed to the affair several excellent selections from their ever-welcome répertoire. The violinist's first piece was Vieuxtemps' A minor concerto No. 5, to the classical elegance of which M. Wieniawski's bow, notwithstanding its revels in Paganinian fancies, was fully equal. Justice was dealt in succession to each of the three parts into which the work can be broadly divided, the sweetness of the opening andante, with its embroidery of the utmost fineness; the chords and diverse technical difficulties of the allegro, and its cadenza, in which a theme is carried on under a continuous trill; and the pathetic song of the closing andante all being endowed with their intended effectiveness. An enthusiastic recall compelled the return of the artist and a recital of his own poetical "Légende;" during the second half of the concert he played a delicious adagio from a concerto by Rubinstein, and a dashing scherzo of his own, a supplementary rendering of "Le Carnaval" following. M. Maurel sang the well-known baritone aria from Haydn's "Seasons," which, however, needs an orchestral accompaniment; one of Schumann's songs came next as an encore, and, later in the evening, a splendid delivery of the air, "O possente magia" from "Dinorah" revealed the beauty of the performer's voice and the perfection of his declamation and *cantabile*. De Paladilhe's "Mandolinata" was done by M. Maurel in acknowledgment of the inevitable encore. Beethoven's "King Stephan" overture, the "Rhapsodie Hongroise" No. 2; an andante and the march from Raff's "Lenore," and some excerpts from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" made up the band's share of the programme. Spirited and finished as was their interpretation of every number, one could not help singling out for special admiration their reading of the "Rhapsodie;" in variety of color and nicety of detail orchestral performances cannot further go. To-night's programme, we have to add, is as follows:

Nordische Suite, Op. 22	Asger Hamerick
In the Woods. Old Swedish Ballad. Norse Fling. Minuet. Bridal March.	
Solo for Violin, "Gesangsscene." Mr. Henri Wieniawski.	Spohr
Aria, "La Favorita" Mr. Victor Maurel.	Donizetti
Sonate for Violin, "Le Trille du Diable" Mr. Henri Wieniawski.	Tartini
Recitative and prayer from "Guillaume Tell" Mr. Victor Maurel.	Rossini
Symphony, No. 6, F, Op. 68, "Pastorale"	Beethoven

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The recitals of the second and last week of the Kellogg English Opera Troupe at the Academy promise to be even more successful than their performances heretofore. The attendance thus far has been something remarkable, and the enthusiasm manifested by the audiences has been quite unprecedented. Last evening "The Marriage of Figaro" was recited, with Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mme. Van Zandt, and Mrs. Seguin in the cast, and the usual demonstrations of satisfaction were very numerous from the exceedingly crowded audience. The music-loving public have now an opportunity of enjoying English opera such as they may not possess again for a long time to come, and they should not neglect to avail themselves of the chance. This evening "Rigoletto" will be presented, with Mme. Van Zandt, Mrs. Seguin, and Messrs. Hall, Peakes, and Maas. Miss Kellogg has certainly increased her high reputation and great popularity here by these performances.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The reputation of Niblo's for entertaining performances was excellently sustained last night by the Vokes family in their amusing sketch "Fun in a Fog." This compact little extravaganza fairly merits the description which the programme contains, and even something more. The author of the bill of the play is usually addicted to partial expletives in referring to the performance of the evening, but when it alludes to "Fun in a Fog" as "original, musical, comical and nautical," it fails to convey even a limited idea of the brisk action and laughter-provoking incidents of this agreeable sketch. Mr. Fred Vokes, as we noted when "Fun in a Fog" was done at the Union Square Theatre, is the moving spirit of the affair, and the whole family appear to almost equal advantage. More extended comment upon the representation is, at this stage of its popularity, unnecessary. It attracted a large audience to the theatre where it is represented, and the drolleries of the piece were heartily appreciated. Preceding "Fun in a Fog," the smartly-written sketch, "Naval Engagements" was performed with a tolerably good cast. It progressed somewhat slowly at the outset, but brightened up subsequently, and proved, at last, an agreeable *avant courrier* to the livelier performance which the Vokes family supplied. The rôles of *Admiral Kingston* and *Lieutenant Kingston, R. N.*, were filled respectively by Mr. J. J. Prior and Mr. Henry Dalton.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DE BIENFAISANCE.

A representation of "Faust," (in the vernacular,) by the English Opera Troupe now performing at the Academy of Music, takes place to-morrow evening in aid of the French Benevolent Society of this City. The charity is one deserving of encouragement, and we trust, therefore, that its worthiness and the interest of the representation will prove as great an attraction as the best friends of the society can wish.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The new play of "Folline" is to be brought out at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this evening. The full strength of Mr. Daly's excellent company will be thrown into the performance, and, of course, the [illegible] of the piece will be [illegible].

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN BRANCH.

The American branch of the Evangelical Alliance held its sixth annual meeting last night at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, north-west corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The body was called to order at 8 o'clock by the President, Mr. William E. Dodge, who requested Rev. Dr. Crosby to inaugurate the exercises with prayer. In responding, Dr. Crosby took occasion to thank God especially for the great success which had attended the General Alliance Conference of the past Summer in this City. Mr. Dodge then addressed the Alliance briefly, and said that they had great cause to bless God for the wonderful manifestations of His providence vouchsafed to the Church of Christ during the past year. When they had called together the delegates of the Christian churches throughout the world to assemble with them in this City it must be confessed that there were great interests at stake, involved in the success of that convocation; but, as they all were able to realize now, God had taken the work into His own hand, and had carried it on triumphantly during those ever memorable days to a prosperous and glorious result. While, therefore, they had cause to thank Divine Providence for the blessings extended in the past, they could now look on to the future, trusting to the same kind hand that had sustained them in this last great effort.

The Recording Secretary, Rev. S. W. Crittenden, then read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were approved. He next read the report of the Board of Honorable Secretaries upon the new constitution, which was presented for adoption, and explained that the old constitution was the basis of the new one, with a few interpolations by way of amendment, which he explained. The amended constitution was adopted as read, after a brief discussion, which resulted in the elimination of a single superfluous word.

Rev. H. D. Ganse read the report of the Committee on Nomination of a new Board of Officers for the ensuing year. The committee nominated the following gentlemen:

For President—Hon. William E. Dodge.

For Vice Presidents—Rev. W. Adams, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, Rev. Joseph Allison, Rev. Thomas Armitage, William H. Aspinwall, Charles J. Baker, Right Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Rev. W. Ives Budington, D. D., Rev. Alexis Caswell, D. D., Hon. William Claflin, Hon. Robert H. Corbett, Right Rev. George D. Cummings, D. D., Hon. J. L. M. Curry, LL. D., Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Fred G. Foster, Esq., Hon. F. E. Frelinghuysen, Rev. H. D. Ganse, Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. Daniel Haines, Rev. Moses D. Hoge, D. D., Prof. Joseph Henry, D. D., F. P. Handy, Esq., Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D., Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army; Bishop Edmund S. Janes, D. D., Morris K. Jessup, H. Thane Miller, Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. Irenaeus Prime, D. D., Rev. Phil. Schaff, Bishop M. Simpson, D. D., LL. D., Hon. Jacob Sleeper, Hon. Bellamy Storer, Hon. Geo. H. Stuart, Rev. Jos. P. Thompson, Right Rev. F. McM. Whipple, D. D., Bishop W. M. Wightman, Rev. W. R. Williams, Rev. J. Leighton Wilson, Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, LL. D., Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., LL. D., Rev. W. Woodward.

For Honorary Corresponding Secretaries—Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Rev. G. W. Samson, D. D., LL. D., Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rev. A. C. Wedekind, D. D.

For Recording Secretaries—Rev. Henry B. Chapin, Ph. D., Rev. S. W. Crittenden.

For Treasurer—Caleb T. Rowe, Esq.

For Members of Executive Committee—Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D. LL. D., Franklin Allen, Esq., Rev. W. W. Atterbury, Rev. H. M. Baird, Ph. D., Hon. E. C. Benedict, James A. Bennett, Esq., Hon. Nathan Bishop, LL. D., James Brown, Esq., John Crosby Brown, Esq., Rev. Chas. P. Bush, D. D., Prof. Elie Charlier, Rev. Huntington Clapp, J. M. Cornell, Esq., Rev. G. R. Crooks, D. D., Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. S. S. Cutting, D. D., Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., Cyrus W. Field, Esq., E. B. Finch, Esq., Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., J. C. Havemeyer, Esq., Rev. Joseph Holdich, D. D., Rev. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., W. W. Hoppin, Esq., Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., John Taylor Johnston, Esq., Wm. F. Lee, Esq., Gustav Schwab, Esq., and several other clergymen and laymen.

The report was adopted, and the nominees were elected.

Rev. Dr. Schaff then proceeded to read the sixth annual report of the alliance, which opened by setting forth that during the past year the preparations for the Sixth General Conference had absorbed most of the attention of the Executive Committee and Secretaries. The formal invitation convening the conference was issued in January 1873, and widely circulated in many languages. Free passage tickets were sent to delegates from Europe, with instructions and recommendations; the Committee of Arrangements provided for the reception and entertainment of delegates; public halls were secured, pulpits were supplied on the two Sabbaths of the conference, tickets were issued, &c. Public meetings were held in several churches of New-York and elsewhere, the secular and religious press was enlisted, and every other proper effort made to excite an interest in the community in the coming conference. While all these preparations were going on it pleased God to remove from this world several of the most eminent friends of the alliance, who were expected to take a leading part in the approach conference. The embarrassment of the committee was increased by the unexpected withdrawal of a considerable number of the best-known delegates from Europe, who, a year before, had positively promised to attend, but who now found it inconsistent with public or private duties to sail so far away from their homes and work, and they returned the tickets. Before the end of last May about one-half of the European delegates whose names were published on the Programme and anxiously expected by friends, had withdrawn, while several others kept us in painful doubt as to their coming. Under these discouraging circumstances, it was deemed necessary to employ a confidential agency for Europe that should induce the gentlemen who were going to disappoint the high expectations of their American friends, if possible, to reconsider their resolution, or secure substitutes for them, and make every other suitable effort for the success of the conference. Accordingly, the acting Honorary Secretary, together with Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New-York, and Mr. George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, were clothed with a commission to this end. They sailed for Liverpool in the steam-ship Abyssinia, June 16, and returned together on Sept. 13, in the Algeria. The Commissioners were everywhere received with Christian Courtesy. Private conferences and public meetings were held, influential papers enlisted, old and new delegates secured, together with encouraging testimonials from persons eminent in character and rank. Since the close of the conference many letters, printed sermons, and reports, have been received from foreign brethern after their arrival at home.

A tribute was paid to the memories of Prof. Caesar Pronier, and Rev. Antonio Carrasco, two European delegates, who were lost while returning to Europe on the ill-fated steam-ship Ville du Havre, and Rev. Mr. Schaff, after reciting the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Executive Committee, stated that since this report was prepared, the whole amount of money then resolved to be raised had been realived, and would be devoted to the support of the widows of the deceased delegates, and the education of their children.

The report closed with a brief reference to the financial condition of the Alliance, showing that after paying all expenses of the General Conference there is a surplus of $9,379 44 in the Treasury. This result was due to the rigid economy of the Finance Committee, the gratuitous labor of the Secretaries, and the co-operation of the great Transatlantic Steam-ship companies. One thousand dollars, which had been allowed by the committee for editing the volume of proceedings, was saved by a contract with the publishing house of Messrs. Harper Brothers, who assumed the great expense of publication at their own risk. It was also supported that the Finance Committee at once devise a regular system by which the current expenses may be met.

At the conclusion of the reading of the report, Rev. Dr. Schaff said he desired to say a few words now with reference to himself, seeing that his labors were practically ended with the Alliance. The labors he had been called on to perform had been very exhaustive, and had necessitated his withdrawal, now that the particular services was completed. In severing his connection with the Alliance he did it with an extreme sense of the great co-operation and courtesy that had been shown him, and would keep the remembrance of that great conference fresh as long as life should last, thanking God for having permitted him to take a part in so great and triumphant a work.

On motion the report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Hon. N. L. Bishop, L. L. D., moved a vote of thanks to the secretaries for their able and exhaustive report.

Rev. Dr. Foss seconded the motion in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the late and now re-elected Treasurer, and

The President announced that the Executive Committee would hold their first meeting on the last Monday of February, at 3:30 P. M., at the Bible House.

The Alliance adjourned after singing the doxology.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Five on Contested Seats, appointed by the new Republican Central Committee, consisting of Messrs. B. K. Phelps, J. M. Patterson, H. M. Ruggles, David H. Crowley, and Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, met last night at Republican Hall, to hear contestants from the Sixth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts. One ticket was headed by Daniel F. Crowley for President of the Sixth District Association, and the other by Michael Smith for the same office. Messrs. James W. Farr, Charles S. Spencer, and Marshall B. Blake were appointed by the Central Committee to act as Supervisors, and the election—Dec. 9—was held. The ticket headed by Daniel H. Crowley was certified to as elected by the authorized Inspectors of Election, and is contested by the candidates on the opposition ticket headed by Michael Smith. The facts of the matter, as laid before the committee last evening by Messrs. Crowley and others, were that on the night of the election the ballot-box was taken from the polling place and carried to the Police Station-house by Captain Hedden and Detective Parrish, acting under the orders of the Supervisors, before everybody entitled to vote had been permitted to secure his ballot. After the ballot-box was carried away a sufficient number of votes were taken, in presence of the Inspectors, to secure the election of the Crowley ticket, and there were besides a large number of Crowley's friends who were prevented from voting. Mr. Henry Smith and others, on behalf of the contestants, averred that the Inspectors would not close the polls at the specified time, and that from the temper shown by the Crowley party it was thought best by the Supervisors that the vote should be counted in the station-house. From the counting there the Smith ticket was elected by a small majority, and it was denied that any unfair or extraordinary means had been used to defeat the opposition. The committee, announcing that the testimony on both sides was closed, reserved its decision.

The case of the Fifteenth District was postponed until Friday evening next, as there were a number of witnesses absent and the books and poll-list of the primary were required.

LOUISIANA.

SENATOR M'CREERY'S SPEECH.

The following is Senator McCreery's speech in the Senate yesterday on the Louisiana question:

Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, then said: All were equally interested in the perpetuity of our republican institutions, and where honesty was the purpose, it was not the policy of one party to apply harsh epithets to its adversaries, no matter how much their opinions might be condemned. He knew he would be unable to do justice to this important subject or to meet the expectations of Senators. In these days of barefaced impudence, it was fearful to contemplate the condition of affairs in Louisiana. When the trouble first originated in that State the Senate of the United States had responded to the general alarm by instructing one of its ablest committees to inquire into the State Government there, by whom constituted, and other facts connected with it. That committee had worked faithfully, and a mass of testimony was collected which threw light upon the subject; but now, when the time comes for its use, (producing the volume of testimony,) the Chairman tells us it is useless. He (Mr. McCreery) could find nothing in history, without going back some 2,000 years, to equal the humility of the gentleman. The contents of that volume of testimony should be upon the memory of every Senator here, as it showed the true condition of affairs in Louisiana. He argued that it was too late now to talk about a *prima facie* case, after the proof had been heard. The evidence had been taken, and would satisfy the minds of Senators of the existence or non-existence of a legal State Government in Louisiana. He thought that there never was a case analogous to the present one on the American continent or any where under the sun. If Mr. Kellogg had received a majority of the votes, he was Governor of Louisiana; but if he had received a minority, and had been seated in his office by a Federal Judge, backed by the Army of the United States, then he was an intruder and had no right to be there. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had paid a glowing tribute to the Kellogg Government, but he, (Mr. McCreery,) never having had his attention called to the excellence of the institution, was taken by surprise. He thought it an instance of defense in advance of the attack. Those enamored with the Kellogg Administration lived furthest from its influence. [Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] Again, the Senator (Mr. Morton) had spoken of the decision of the court being final. None knew better than the Senator himself that it was essential that the court should have jurisdiction. He reviewed the testimony taken last Winter at some length, and the work of seating Mr. Kennard on the Supreme Bench of the State so hurriedly, which, he said, reminded him of the old Indian running the gauntlet with a lick and a kick at every step. He argued that the Supreme Court of Louisiana had expressed itself favorable to the Kellogg Government before it was called upon to decide, as it was true, as James F. Casey, the Collector of the Port, informed the President that the Supreme Court was known to be in sympathy with the Republican State Government. He would not have attempted to mislead the President, and this fact showed that the Kellogg Government was organized by the court before it was a Government. The Senator from Indiana attempted to support his case by argument. He (Mr. McCreery) would attempt to overthrow it by facts. If he fell in this cause it would be for the sacred rights of a down-trodden and oppressed people, who would remember with gratitude the feeble efforts of himself in their behalf. He contended that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution had been violated in the Louisiana election. He did not desire to invoke support nor to provoke opposition, but there was a sentiment of demoralization in the popular mind now. Confidence had given way to distrust. The arm of industry had been paralyzed and society was shaken to its very foundation. Among scenes like these the people would be inspired anew to see the Senate of the United States rising up above party prejudices. Here was an opportunity presented of meeting the views of those inclined to right. The examination and cross-examination of witnesses before the committee has laid the facts before the Senate. To give some idea of the searching character of that investigation, he would mention that the Chairman asked Hon. Samuel Armstead if he could read and write, and that question, in view of the fact that Mr. Armstead had received a considerable number of the votes cast for Secretary of State of Louisiana—that was a nice question to ask an eminent divine and Christian politician. [Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] Had a Federal Court exclusive power over all questions belonging to the State? By the law of May 23, 1870, the right to institute suit in a Federal Circuit or District Court had been given, providing the question was one of denial of the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The denial of suffrage to the black man would defeat an election, but a denial of the same right to the white man would lead to no such consequences. [Sensation.] The campaign of 1870, in Louisiana, opened auspiciously for those making efforts to overthrow the Republican party in Louisiana. They were encouraged to stand up to save their homes, their altars, and their firesides from the carpet-bag beggars—who were driving commerce and prosperity from their doors. The Republican party was inflamed by dissension. They had two conventions and two tickets, and defeat was inevitable. The United States Marshal for the State chartered a steam-boat, and, after taking on board several barrels of whisky, hams, and choice edibles, gallantly sailed up the Mississippi on his electioneering tour. Then followed the grand receptions of that gushing character only found among high-pressure politicians in very doubtful districts. [Renewed laughter.] A boat-load of orators had never appeared on those waters before but that did not succeed. The craft soon began to wear a dishevelled appearance. The orators began to look like buccaneers, [great laughter,] and after a retrospect of the canvass as far as it had gone they decided to turn back. Why this sudden change in the tactics? It was to obtain these false and fraudulent affidavits to overcome the legal election, and it was after the return of a steamer that they sallied forth with blank affidavits and money to obtain by bribery and forgery the statements required. From the day that Marshal Packard's magnificent propeller returned to New-Orleans, those orators who had made the forecastle sound with their eloquence, wandered off in pairs to obtain these fraudulent affidavits. If a man heard a pistol shot it was argued that the niggers were to be defrauded. He quoted from the testimony before the committee at length, and contended there was no settled plan to burden and obstruct registration. On the other hand, the object was to make it as general as possible. The election in Louisiana was probably the most orderly, fair, and quiet election held there for twenty years. The registration was larger than for years, but in many parishes there was a great increase on the Democratic side and a corresponding decrease of the Republican strength. The Radical ticket failed to receive the united support of those formerly acting with the party, and something must be done to balk the Democrats.

Again reading from the testimony, he argued that it was attempted to show that the negroes had to go so far to vote. He would give an illustration: A portion of the Red River, where there was a great bend some forty miles around, came back within four miles of the point where the bend commenced, the neck of land being only four miles across. The negroes, to vote, must go all the way around by water, and therefore lost five days in going to and returning from the polls, it being located at the upper side of this neck of land. Were white men subjected to the same inconveniences? Certainly not; they took the direct line across the neck of land, went to the polls, voted, and were home again before dinner. [Great laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] He next spoke of the judicial proceedings, and asked if State after State was to be stricken down by these illegal judicial decisions until darkness and despotism spread over the land. There was no telling how much of the people's money in Louisiana had been expended in depriving them of their rights.

Mr. McCreery quoted from the testimony as to Carter folding Jacques to his bosom when he came with the forged affidavits and exclaimed, "Jaques, you are a hell of a fellow!" [Laughter.]

The Chair (Mr. Carpenter) stated that any manifestation on the part of persons in the galleries, either of approval or disapproval, was a violation of the rule of the Senate and, upon its repetition, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. McCreery resumed and said, the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and the people of the State should not be disturbed in their republican institutions. Whether the enemy came from abroad or from within the borders of the State, he must be met and put down by the Federal Government. In conclusion, he denied that the State of Louisiana had a republican form of government, and argued that steps should be taken to protect her against fraud and usurpation.

SENATOR FOX AND THE DAVIDSON SAFES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Senator Fox's name appeared in the list of persons telegraphed on Saturday as having received safes as presents from J. McBride Davidson. The only safe ever received by Mr. Fox was purchased for Sister Irene's Hospital, and he has a canceled check for $450, showing that he paid for it.

THE HUDSON CLOSED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—For the first time this Winter the Hudson is closed from Newburg to Albany, and the Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburg ice-boat associations are preparing for the Winter regattas.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE FIFTEENTH WARD POLICE.

It will be remembered that on Friday last William J. Wilcox, a wealthy lard refiner, died suddenly while taking a bath in the establishment of Dr. Gibson, in East Thirteenth street. At the inquest held on Saturday, Dr. Gibson testified that when Mr. Wilcox's body was taken to the station-house, there were three pearl studs in the shirt-bosom of Mr. Wilcox. As this property had not been turned over to the Coroner by the Police, Officer Fary was examined. He swore that on bringing the body to the station-house, he unscrewed two pearl studs from the shirt and gave them to Sergt. Day, who was on desk duty. Sergt. Day, on being questioned by Capt. Byrnes regarding the matter, denied in the strongest terms that Gorey had given him any studs. Capt. Byrnes, who was not in the station-house when Mr. Wilcox's body was brought in, is investigating the matter, and has already reported the facts to the Police Commissioners. It is also said that an umbrella and gold pencil-case owned by Mr. Wilcox are missing.

Giesler & Co.
"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss" sold at POMEROY'S, No. 744 Broadway, for $3, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

For all unpleasant conditions of the Human Skin BURNETT'S KALLISTON is admirably adapted.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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Coughs and Colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are an effectual cough remedy.

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.
Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

If you don't want to disgust everybody with your offensive breath, cure your Catarrh by using Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

PERRIN—HOWELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 24, at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, by Rev. Dr. Draper, MARTHA M. HOWELL, daughter of Cecilia A. Howell, of Mamaroneck, N. Y., to FREDERICK M. PERRIN, of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BURDETT.—On Sunday, Jan. 25, 1874, CATHARINE A. BURDETT, widow of Lorenzo D. Burdett.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 94 East 10th st., on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

CRAVATH.—On Saturday, Jan. 24, by drowning, WILLIAM JACKSON, second son of Rev. E. M. and Ruth J. Cravath, aged 7 years, 7 months, and 20 days.

Funeral from the parents' residence, No. 428 7th st., near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DRAYTON.—At Orange, N. J., on the 21st day of January, EDWIN B. DRAYTON, eldest son of Alvan and Rebecca Drayton, aged 10 years and 4 months.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

DEVOE.—At Summit, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 25, 1874, ELI DEVOE, aged 64.

Funeral will take place from his late residence on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves foot of Barclay st., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 10:10 o'clock A. M. Carriages in waiting at Summit Depot.

FIELD.—On Seventh day morning, the 24th inst., at Mamaroneck, N. Y., ESTHER G. FIELD, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral on Third day, the 27th inst., at 10:30 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Stephen C. Griffen, Mamaroneck, to which relatives and friends are invited. Carriages will await the arrival of the 9:05 A. M. train from the Grand Central Depot.

HAY.—On Saturday, Jan. 24, in the 66th year of her age, ELIZABETH C. HAY, widow of Rev. Philip C. Hay, and daughter of the late Hon. Silas Condit, of Newark, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of the late Dr. S. L. Ward, at Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Erie Railway, foot of 23d st., at 11:15 A. M., and Chambers st. at 11:30.

LIVINGSTON.—At Trenton, N. J., on Sunday morning, Jan. 25, in the 77th year of her age, ANNA M., widow of Anthony R. Livingston, and daughter of the late Martin Hoffman, of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Trinity Church, Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 1 P. M. Train from Desbrosses st. at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Saybrook, Conn.

McGEE.—Sunday morning, Jan. 25, 1874, ROBERT MCGEE, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Yorkville M. E. Church, 86th st., near 4th av., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 4 P. M.

OLMSTEAD.—At Wilton, Conn., on the 24th inst., CHAUNCEY OLMSTEAD, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives, and friends of his sons, B. S., R. A. and C. L. Olmstead, are invited to attend the burial services, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, Jan. 27, without further notice.

PERRINE.—Near Omaha, Jan. 23, ISAAC C. PERRINE, in the 32d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Henry Randel, No. 38 East 38th st., on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

QUEREAU.—On Monday, Jan. 26, 1874, OPHELIA QUEREAU.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 11 o'clock, from the residence of N. D. Herder, No. 51 West 130th st., Harlem.

ROMER.—At his residence, No. 43 Greene av., Brooklyn, Jan. 26, JAMES L. ROMER.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WRIGHT.—At Newtown, Long Island, on Saturday, Jan. 24, Dr. J. C. WRIGHT, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son, Dr. G. P. Wright, are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Leavenworth, Kan., papers please copy.

ZIMMERMANN.—At Santa Fé, Argentine Republic, South America, on 12th December, 1873, aged 39, HENRY J. ZIMMERMANN, son of the late John C. Zimmermann, Sr., of this City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT A MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN BROWN-STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION, held at Demilt Hall, Jan. 23, 1874, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the present financial crisis, we believe it to be the duty of our legislators to provide the necessary means to resume the prosecution of the work on the various public works now under construction; and,

Whereas, We believe the custom of contracting for State work to be done outside of the State limits is unjust and injurious to the working men and detrimental to the best interest of the State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of New-York and Brooklyn, do hereby tender our sincere thanks to Hon. Peter Wood for the able and eloquent manner in which he has presented the facts to the Legislature, of which we have a just cause to complain, and for his earnest efforts to relieve the distress now so prevalent among the working classes.

ARTHUR CURREN,
JAMES DELANEY, } Committee.
HENRY ROFFE,

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE IMPERIAL GUARD.—AN INDEPENDENT company, invite young men of respectability to become members. No initiation fee, no immediate expense. Address IMPERIAL GUARD, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

VANILLA BEANS, MEXICAN, EVERY GRADE, from very finest to ordinary, in large or small lots. TAFT & TYLER, importers, No. 54 Cedar st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW SUPPLY OF BELLOWS' "BONA FIDE POCKET DICTIONARY" of the French and English Languages (in morocco binding, $3 75; Russia, $5 25;) is expected between the 7th and 14th of February, and all copies ordered in advance will be punctually delivered in the precise rotation the names of purchasers are entered on the list. AUGUST BRENTANO, Book-seller and Stationer, No. 33 Union square, Broadway, New-York.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH"—AN ABSTRACT from a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address, inclosing stamp, the author, No. 127 East 17th st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Jan. 26. In reference to the sale noticed to occur in Brooklyn of property on Monroe street, Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, a report as to result will be made to-morrow.

RECENT PRIVATE SALES.

The following important transactions recently effected at private contract are reported:

Sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, of four five-story brick and stone stores and tenements, with plot 22 by 85 on Third avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-ninth street, for $135,000. The corner building is 22 by 70, and the other three buildings, each 20 by 60.

Sale by Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine street, of three full size lots, with frame building thereon, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 165 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $22,000.

Sale reported by Wm. H. Raynor, of five lots each, 27 by 100, on East Forty-fourth street, south side, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $150,000.

Sale reported by Hall J. How, of one lot, 27 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of Ninetieth street, for $55,000; purchaser, A. S. Cameron.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions noticed for to-day, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of a three-story high-stoop, brown-stone front house, with lot 21.5 by 98.9, on West Twenty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 12.3 by 100, on Lexington avenue, west side, 36.11 feet north of Twenty-ninth street.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sidney H. Stewart, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two houses with lots, each 25 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Bolse, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 130 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale, by order of mortgagee, of a lot, 30 by 77.6, with two buildings thereon, located in Newark, N. J., known as No. 71 Orange street, between Broad and Plane streets.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Since the last report and for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 24, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Twenty-sixth street, south side, No. 348, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, brick mission chapel and school, one story, 25x98.9; South Reformed Church owner.

Spring street, south side, 100 feet east of Mott street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 24.10x70-75; S. S. Mead, owner.

King's Bridge road, Belmont, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 20 by 27; Thos. McMahon, owner.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 106 feet west of Willis avenue, six frame second-class dwellings, each 16.8 by 35, and three stories; James Reid, owner.

East Seventy-seventy street, 102 feet east of First avenue, one brick second-class dwelling, two stories, 19.8 by 30; John Leary, owner.

College avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Mott street, (Mott Haven,) one frame tenement, three stories, 25 by 45; John H. Hurgens, owner.

East Ninth street, No. 214, one brick stable and carriage repository, four stories, 21 by 71; E. Kearney, owner.

Total estimated cost of erection of the twelve buildings above enumerated, $72,900.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 134 West Thirtieth street, unsafe chimneys; E. D. James, owner.

No. 51 Mercer street, unsafe front wall; J. B. Dickinson, owner.

No. 176 Forsyth street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. Mathews, owner.

Twenty-fourth street, building south side, 100 feet east of First avenue, unsafe east wall; John S. Prouty, owner.

No. 155 West Tenth street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. Aukamp, owner.

No. 39 Washington street, unsafe front walls; Cruikshank Bros., agents.

No. 600 Broadway, unsafe north wall, &c.; Joseph Slevin, owner.

No. 623 Broadway, front gutter; John H. Lynde, agent.

Nos. 123 and 125 3d av., chimneys; John Cahill, lessee.

Nos. 806 and 808 Broadway, rear wall; O. B. Potter, owner.

Nos. 652 and 654 Fifth avenue, chimneys; R. P. Flower, agent.

Third street, building South-west corner of Manhattan street, chimneys; John G. Attridge, agent.

No. 3 Peck Slip, chimneys; John and Ellen Sullivan, owners.

Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, floors; Edward Matthews, owner.

No. 119 Perry street, chimneys; Samuel E. Briggs, owner.

No. 133 West Thirtieth street, east wall; E. D. Dawes, owner.

No. 695 Water street, front wall; Benjamin Andrews, owner.

No. 70 Clinton street, east wall; Mrs. Caster, owner.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Jan. 24.

Henry st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Retreat av., 25x100, West Farms	$2,000
Talmadge st., s. e. corner Railroad av., 300x100, West Farms	9,000
32d st., n. s., 135 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x98.9	20,000
Same property	20,000
36th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9	23,500
44th st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 5th av., 135x100.5	150,000
49th st., s. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5	12,500
58th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5	18,000
64th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x100.5	5,000
64th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5	3,000
Madison av., n. e. s., 130 ft. n. w. of corner av., or Bathgate place; thence e. 190 ft. to Fordham av.; thence n. e. 100 ft.; thence w. 200 ft.; thence s. w. 100 ft	12,000
10th av., e. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 148th st., 25x100	4,500
Lot No. 66, map Upper Morrisania, being 150 ft. w. of Myrtle av., thence n. w. 171 ft., n. e. 140 ft., s. e. 85 ft., s. w. 108 ft	2,000
The track and fixtures, rolling stock, &c., of the West-side Elevated Railway	5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, No. 20½, and cellar basement under Nos. 20 and 21½ Bowery, 5 years, per year	$1,500
Barclay st., No. 33, part of first floor and basement, 2 years, per year	1,250

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

ENGLISH BASEMENT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 16.8 FEET FRONT, IN 38TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FOR SALE CHEAP, INCLUDING GAS-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, AND CORNICES, FRESCOED AND NEWLY PAPERED, AND IN THE MOST PERFECT ORDER. APPLY TO CRUICKSHANK'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, 44TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

HIRAM MERRITT,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE, NO. 53 3D AV.

Houses and lots bought and sold.
Stores and houses to let.
Rents collected, and full charge of property taken.
Returns promptly made. Reference given as to responsibility, &c.

W. H. FALCONER'S

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 100 4th av., near 12th st. Established 1853.

Houses and lots bought and sold; stores and houses let; rents collected and returns promptly made.

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER INSTITUTE, suitable for a society, club, dispensary, or other business, on Stuyvesant st., running through to 9th st., 50 feet front on each, 89 feet deep one side and 110 feet on the other, containing four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms.
W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th av., near 12th st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW EXTRA-WIDE AND MODERN FIVE-STORY STORE NOS. 198 AND 200 CHURCH ST., NEAR WHITE ST., BUILDING IRON FRONT AND COMPLETELY MODERN; POSSESSION OF LOFTS FEB. 1 NEXT; LOWER PART RENTED TO FEB. 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE, NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23 by 100 feet; possession. Price asked, $60,000; one-half may remain on bond and mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NOS. 18, East 57th st.; Nos. 20 and 22, West 56th st.; Nos. 1 and 17, East 53d st.; Nos. 22 and 31, West 52d st.; No. 13, East 48th st.; No. 13, East 41st st.; No. 31, West 39th st.; No. 7, West 34th st.; 5th av. Nos. 584, 675, 781, and 783. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

$17,500 WILL BUY A FOUR-STORY AND basement brick private dwelling, located in 31st st., between Lexington and 4th avs. Splendid order. Painted throughout. Rare chance.
F. ZEITEL, No. 1,026 3d av.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN Price.—A very elegant and first-class house on 5th av., opposite Central Park; price heretofore, $125,000, now greatly reduced and a bargain.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE possession.—The first-class five-story store, 25x100; No. 25 Beekman st., near Nassau. The store is modern, and has just been completely overhauled.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE ON FRANKFORT ST., SOUTH-EAST corner Rose street, plot 80x100 feet. Apply at E. H. LUDLOW & CO.'S desk, for sale of business property, No. 3 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.

(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)

For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.

Price $4,000.

The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

ADMIRABLE STEAM TRANSIT, FORTY-three minutes, numerous trains, low fares, cheap living, healthy location, $60 per month rental or interest on purchase—Suburban villa residence, twelve rooms, modern fitted; extra large lot, (100x380,) with garden, flowers, lawn, fruit, and shade; two blocks from West Elizabeth Passenger Depot, and within a mile of centre of city; broad, lighted streets. For particulars, address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR UNIMproved land near this City, on line of railroad, or for City property, a finely-located French-roof dwelling, [illegible] rooms; one block from two depots in Woodside; [illegible] from this City; seventy-two trains; fare [illegible] cents; price $6,000. Apply to BENJ. W. HITCH[illegible], No. [illegible] 3d av., between 10 and 11 A. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

ALBURGH SPRINGS HOTEL.

This popular Summer resort is offered for sale.

The house and furniture are nearly new; rooms for 150 to 200 guests; the location upon Central Vermont Railroad, sixteen miles from St. Albans, overlooking Lake Champlain, is such as to insure liberal patronage, which during last Summer, exceeded its capacity. Mineral Spring, unsurpassed in curative qualities, and excellent opportunities for bathing, fishing and hunting, render it very desirable property.

For terms, &c., apply to WILLARD SEARS,
No. 80 Washington st., Boston.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A PERFECT HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—For sale, fifty acres, near Metuchen, N. J.; very little cash. Inquire of owner, No. 362 Lexington av., New-York.

300 ACRES.—A NICE VIRGINIA FARM; GOOD buildings, orchards, and good land; price $2,800. A. P. SMITH, No. 37 Park row, Room No. 25.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, plaintiff, against JAMES S. DALE, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an order of judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 22d day of December, 1873, I, L. W. Emerson, the Referee therein named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, by D. M. Seaman, Esq., auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of January, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, distant 175 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly line of the Third avenue with the north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; running thence north-easterly and parallel with Third avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Sixteenth street and One Hundred and Seventeenth street; thence south-easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 27 feet 8 inches; thence south-westerly and parallel with Third avenue, and partly through the centre of a party-wall 100 feet 11 inches to the said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street; and thence north-westerly along said north-easterly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth street 27 feet 8 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873. LUTHER W. EMERSON, Referee,
MACNAB & HARDY, No. 149 Broadway.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned to MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, at the same hour and place.—Dated Jan. 22, 1874. L. W. EMERSON, Referee,
MACNAB & HARDY, No. 149 Broadway.
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Nassau street.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE OF ANDREW L. IRELAND, DECEASED, BY MESSRS. A. H. MULLER & SON, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:

Four-story dwelling-house, No. 51 Amity st.; lot 25x109 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 52 Amity st.; lot 21 6-12x75 feet.

Two-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 67 Amity st.; lot 25x90 feet.

Three-story dwelling-house, No. 21 South 5th av.; lot 21 11-12x128 6-12 feet.

Three-story dwelling-house and stores, Nos. 51 and 53 8th av., corner of Horatio st.; lot 6 9-12 feet on Horatio st., 28 3-12 feet on 8th av., x 87 6-12 feet and 66 feet in depth, 25 feet rear.

Two two-story cottages, Nos. 12 and 14 Horatio st., (Jackson square,) No. 14 three rooms deep; lots 14 5-12x88 feet.

Four two-story dwelling-houses, No. 2 Gansevoort st.; lot 25x96 feet.

Four-story store and double dwelling-house, with rear building, No. 641 and 641 Hudson st.; lot 29 2-12x111 3-12 feet.

Three three-story and attic dwelling-houses, Nos. 306, 308, 310 10th av., between 27th and 28th sts.; lots 20 9-12x70 feet. J. B. IRELAND, Executor,
No. 200 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the

DREXEL BUILDING

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.

The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

BENNETT BUILDING.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RENTS.

With a view to secure eligible tenants for the FEW OFFICES now remaining unlet the RENTS have been REDUCED, and first-class tenants may obtain OFFICES at VERY LOW RENTS.

To INSURANCE and BANKING offices is now offered an unusual opportunity to secure eligible offices on most favorable terms.

The above building is COMPLETELY FIRE-PROOF; heated by steam; two elevators; ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 676 BROADWAY, OPposite Grand Central Hotel, the first story, basement, and cellar of the new extra-wide marble-front store, extending through to the alley; well lighted and desirably located; possession can be had from the 1st of February. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—SPACIOUS DOUBLE store, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, (50x137,) opposite New-York Hotel; new and first-class building in all respects; can be leased in whole, or will be divided to suit tenants; terms very favorable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

ASTOR PLACE HOTEL, TO LEASE FAVORAbly.—Over one hundred suites rooms, stores, restaurants, basements; most sitely and centrally located, facing Broadway, between Cooper Institute and Bible House. Apply at No. 27 3d av.

TO LET OR LEASE.—EXTRA LARGE BUILDING desirably located on Mercer st. (size about 38x100. The lofts can be rented separately if desired. Terms reasonable. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO RENT.—ELIGIBLE OFFICES FOR bankers, brokers, lawyers, &c., to rent in the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, (FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,) Wall st. and Broad st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—ON FAVORABLE TERMS, NO. 390 Broadway, store, basement, and cellar, extending through to Cortlandt alley; well lighted; possession 1st February. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—South-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—IN NEW BUILDING, NO. 764 BROADWAY, (immediate possession.) store and basement, first loft and two upper lofts; together or separately. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard st.

TO LET.—STORES NOS. 520 AND 522 BROADway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel; now being entirely renovated; area 15,000 square feet; first class light and ventilation. JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall st.

TO RENT—THE NEW STORE AND BASEMENT No. 180 5th av., west side, near 23d st. Possession Feb. 1, 1874. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO RENT LOW—THE FIRST LOFT OF NO. 447 Broome st.; extra light, steam power and heat; next door to Broadway. Inquire of Mr. TAYLOR, at Ruble's store, No. 363 Broadway.

TO LET—NOS. 18 AND 20 VESEY ST., FIRST floor, basement, and sub-cellar, 50x100 feet, now occupied by M. A. Happock & Co. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT AT FORT WASHINGTON, ADjoining the residence of J. G. Bennett, Esq., an elegant mansion, with all modern improvements, stable, carriage-house, green-houses, and fruit and shade trees; eight acres, laid out in a beautiful manner. Rent, $2,000 per annum.

ALSO,

the beautiful country-seat of the late James Gordon Bennett, at Fort Washington; elegant mansion, fully and nicely furnished; green-houses, graperies, and all other necessary and ornamental out-buildings; beautifully laid-out grounds, with abundance of trees, fruit and shade, flowers, &c., &c. Will be rented for three years to a first-class private family only. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, COMpletely furnished, a handsome cottage, containing sixteen rooms and all modern conveniences; two acres of land, fine garden, abundance of fruit; stable, with lady's horse and carriage, if desired; a superb river and mountain view, and in every way desirable. Address F., Box No. 2,083, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CONVENIENT, GOOD-SIZED HOUSE, with a little land, not more than twenty miles from the City of New-York, for which a frame house in perfect order, with all the improvements, will be given in exchange, in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 151 New-York *Times* Office.

WANTED.—ON MADISON AV., OR ON SIDE street between Madison and 6th avs., between 34th and 42d sts., a modern house, 25 feet wide; will pay cash. Address, stating price, J. T., Box No. 77, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av., and No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d st.

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,

GUARANTEED BY THE

Equitable Trust Company,

$1,000,000 CAPITAL!

These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.

First—They have the individual liability of the maker.

Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.

Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.

The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.

All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For sale on behalf of the company by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

FOR SALE BY
DAVIS & FREEMAN,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission

N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds

FOR SALE BY
WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS, No. 31 Pine st.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,821,900 CONSOLIDATED STOCKS of the CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

For the purpose of providing means for paying the bonds of the City and County, maturing Feb. 1, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until TUESDAY, Jan. 27, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,821,900, of the consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 322, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896	$2,947,200
CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, Laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, Laws of 1872, and chapter 323, Laws of 1871, payable Dec. 1, 1896	874,700

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year.

Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for consolidated stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the City and County require it.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 16, 1874.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 39 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1874.

FOR SEVERAL YEARS PAST OUR BOARD have been anxious to abolish the distinction between the "Preferred" and "Common" Stock of this Company, as there were only two shares of Common Stock out, and it was no longer necessary that there should be two classes of Stock.

At the last meeting of the Stockholders held in Providence on the 30th of September, 1873, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of accomplishing this end, viz.:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to abolish the distinction between Common and Preferred Stock, and to cause the whole to be held as Common Stock in such manner as they may see fit.

And the Board in accordance with the above resolution, have caused a new form of certificate to be prepared, and at their last meeting, held Dec. 30, 1873, passed the following resolution, viz.:

On motion, Resolved, That the Board will adopt the certificate presented by the Treasurer for use of the Company after the 10th January proximo, and that a circular be issued and sent to each shareholder, requesting them to send in the certificates now held by them and to receive in lieu thereof the new form.

In accordance with the above, we beg to request you to send at your earliest convenience after 10th January, to Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, Financial Agents, the certificates which you now hold, for exchange into certificates of the new form.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.

Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.

LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York, or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,

Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

INDIANA TEN PER CENT.—CITY, COUNTY, and Town bonds, are the best in existence; near home; debts small; laws conservative; communities old and rich; for public buildings only; a few for sale cheap, with details by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Investment Brokers, Indianapolis Correspondent New-York National Exchange Bank.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company, for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia will be held at their office, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 53, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1874, at 12 o'clock.
JOSEPH T. LEA, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

NEW LOT.

4c., 5c., 6c., 8c., 12c., 15c., 19c., 25c. per Yard Up.

UNUSUALLY CHEAP.

AT

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON'S,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND ST., NOS. 62, 64, 66, 68, AND 70 ALLEN ST., FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS, CONNECTING WITH THE BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY FERRIES, PASS THE DOOR.

R. H. MACY & CO.

DURING THE LAST WEEK

we have opened an entire NEW STOCK of housekeeping goods, adapted for the season.

Also, NEW GOODS OPENED in all DEPARTMENTS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.

JOB LOTS IN WHITE GOODS,
Hamburg Trimmings, and other articles, which we are selling at unusually low prices.

OUR LA FORGE GLOVE

We warrant, and give a new pair for all that rip or tear.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.

Paid up and Unimpaired Capital.

$1,000,000,

divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.

Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.

Acts as trustee for estates.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS, AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Allen, Stephens & Co.

BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

GEO. W. KING & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY,
Successors to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.
Exchange on the principal cities of Europe.
CORRESPONDENTS IN PARIS,
Messrs. LHERBETTE, KANE & CO.,
33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,

NO. 10 WALL ST.

BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CITY OF BOSTON CURRENCY SIXES
WATER LOAN BONDS,
DUE 1903.
SECURED BY SINKING FUND.
Interest payable April and October.
For sale by
BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 28 State st., Boston.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD ON THE 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this company for the ensuing year, viz.:

MARTIN L. CROWELL,	WM. PITT PALMER,
MASON THOMSON,	HENRY BAYLIS,
JOHN CASTREE,	EDWARD WISE,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,	AUGUSTUS C. BECHSTEIN,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,	FRED. LINK,
JOHN W. DEGRAUW,	THOS. STILLMAN,
BENJ. J. HART,	GEO. W. WELSH,
JOHN ROMER,	JOHN T. WILSON,
WRIGHT GILLIES,	JOHN W. FERDON,
JOHN B. HOBBY,	ALEX. SHALER,
ALEX. McKENZIE,	BENJ. F. RAYNOR,
JOS. ROGERS,	JOHN W. ANDREAS,
E. M. VAN TASSEL,	HENRY H. HAIGHT,
FRANCIS A. RAY,	JAS. M. WILSON,
EDGAR HYATT,	ALEX. MACKENZIE,
CHRISTOPHER SWEZEY,	CHAS. F. MATTLAGE,
LEMUEL S. HOPKINS,	JAMES WIGGINS,
AUGUSTUS MARSH,	THOS. H. VAN TINE,
JOHN C. BARRON,	ALBERT L. DICKINSON,
DAVID L. BAKER,	JOHN H. PALMER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, MARTIN L. CROWELL was re-elected President, and WM. PITT PALMER Vice President, both unanimously.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.

We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

FOR SALE—FORTY SHARES PACIFIC AND ATlantic Telegraph Stock.
C. C. ROUMAGE, Jr., No. 15 New st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE COUTURIERE, INstruite, désire se placer dans une bonne famille; capable par expérience de prendre charge de petits ou grands enfants ou jeunes demoiselles; bons renseignements dans la cité. [illegible] No. 406 West 20th st.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, styles complete; patterns, with cloth models of them, now ready; patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect; cutting and basting.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 153 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1874.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable on TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

ALSO,

A SCRIP DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT.,

on the earned premiums of 1873, on participating policies, was declared, for which certificates will be issued on and after March 2, 1874.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th inst.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 180 CHATHAM SQUARE, JUNCTION OF MOTT AND WORTH STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1874	217,000
Total assets	$417,000

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular dividend of TEN Per Cent., payable Feb. 2, 1874. Transfer-books closed from Jan. 26 to Feb. 2, 1874. JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.

By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a quarterly dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after Feb. 2, prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the "Union Trust Company of New-York,") at two (2) o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Tuesday, Feb. 3. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 31 until Feb. 3. JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	255,000

Forty-sixth Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1874.

THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO Valley Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York. HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1874.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the New Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 7 to Feb. 1, 1874. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1874.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared payable Feb. 2 next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT, free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after Feb. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 66 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on demand. THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST.

COUPONS MATURING FEB. 1, 1874, OF THE International and Houston and Great Northern Railroad Companies' convertible bonds will be paid at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st., on and after that date. JACOB S. WETMORE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 2d of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d prox.
WM. A. NASH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 2, 1874. J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.
OLEOMARGARINE, STEARINE, &C.

THE UNITED STATES DAIRY COMPANY are now prepared to grant licenses for the exclusive right to manufacture Butter and Oleomargarine under letters patent from the United States.

The simplicity of the process, with its admirable results, commends it to every one. The butter is equal to the best the market affords—is invariably sweet, and retains its flavor for months in all climates. An opportunity is now offered for enterprising parties to develop this process, which has the indorsement of the first chemists of the world, and must prove highly remunerative, as the demand is unlimited.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Take notice that the United States Dairy Company is the sole owner of the right to manufacture Butter and Oleomargarine with their several products under letters patent issued by the United States, and they hereby forbid all parties manufacturing or selling artificial butter or products covered by their patent. Parties infringing will be forthwith prosecuted. Communications must be addressed to the Company, Room No. 82 No. 71 Broadway, New-York City. HENRY A. MOTT, President,
New-York, Post Office Box No. 2,914.
SIDNEY W[illegible], Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 302 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., (formerly with Bedell,) competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do general house-work; is competent to fill either situation; is good plain cook, good washer, understands waiting and chamber-work well; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, young, tidy girl; good waitress and competent chamber-maid; good references, lady to be seen; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has got the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 146 East 39th st., near 3d av., Room No. 15, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IN a private family in the City; is a dress-maker; can operate; has the very best of references. Any one having a nice quiet home can hear of a competent person by calling at No. 328 East 21st st., last place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WILLING girl to do chamber-work and assist with the washing or general house-work; is careful and obliging; the best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GOOD CHAMBER-MAID and waitress; well recommended. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid; can do good plain sewing. Call at No. 152 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would go as nurse; reference given. Apply at 215 East 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse; good City reference. Call at 133 West 19th st.

CHARWOMAN.—TO DO DAYS' WORK, BY A very respectable, competent woman; good reference. Call at No. 145 41st st., between Lexington and 3d avs., in rear.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED English woman, as companion and attendant on an invalid lady. Address J. C., Post Office, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN PROTESTant cook in a private family or first-class boarding-house; thoroughly understands all branches of meats, soups, games, poultry, desserts, jellies, &c.; expert pastry cook and baker; unexceptionable references. Address Cook, Box No. 99 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, INTELLIGENT, ECONomical girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; is a good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best of references; either City or country. Inquire at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, fifth door below Henry st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A thoroughly competent woman, who understands her duties in every branch; is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; bones, lards; unexceptionable City references. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34 st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; IS a good cook; makes excellent bread and biscuits, soups, &c., and would assist with the washing; the very best City reference; wages, $16. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A NEWLY-ARRIVED FRENCH COOK, who served several years in Paris; a real good family cook; very willing, and neat in her kitchen; can furnish references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A MIDdle-aged woman as cook, washer, and ironer; can do good cooking, and keeps her kitchen in good order; has City references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT and tidy young woman; is a good plain cook and an excellent bread baker and first-class laundress, with unexceptionable reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has best City reference; is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent girls, one as good cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work of a small family between them; best City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 33d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, by a respectable Protestant woman; best City references given as to character and ability. Address for two days, No. 235 East 22d st., top floor, front.

COOK.—BY COMPETENT WOMAN AS THOROUGH cook; is an excellent baker; will assist with washing; is neat in her kitchen; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; IS A THOROugh, excellent cook in all branches, from best of plain cooking up to elegant dishes of every variety and style; has very best of references. Call at the Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH SEVERAL years' City references; is a thorough good cook, and also washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; no objections to the country; good references. Call No. 208 West 35th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN EVERY REspect; has the best of City reference; either with or without a kitchen maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, where a kitchen maid is kept; thoroughly understands all kinds of French and English cooking. Call for two days at No. 217 East 25th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; excellent for getting up dinner parties; also lunches; none but private families need apply; no letters answered. Call at 419 East 14th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH GIRL AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 103 East 41st st., between Park and Lexington avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; has lived several years in her last place; best City reference; can do plain washing if required. Call at No. 210 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands both French and English cooking and is an excellent baker; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook, with good references, either with or without a kitchen-maid. Can be seen at French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND WILL ASSIST with the coarse washing; has good references, and is a reliable, neat woman. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS GOOD COOK, to assist with coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 118 West 39th st., between 6th av. and Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of cooking; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av. between 29th and 30th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; good washer and ironer; good City references. Can be seen at No. 232 East 29th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH GOOD references; bones, lards, and understands all kinds of family cooking. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral house-work for a small private family; best of reference. Call at No. 224 West 19th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; respectful, intelligent, economizing servant; City or country; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS AND baker—City or country—by a very steady, competent woman, with good reference; will take moderate wages. To be seen at Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charges.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK AND ASSIST in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 95 East Houston st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A GERMAN LADY; excellent dress-maker and seamstress; wishes to go out by day or month. Address Seamstress, Box No. 25 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

FEMALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

EMPLOYERS—WISHING FOR FIRST-CLASS SERvants, either French, German, or English, capable and well recommended, for City and country, call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, laundresses, waitresses, coachmen, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 643 6th av., near 33d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL, not afraid to work, and who thoroughly understands all kinds of house-work, that will be permanent; will go to the country, and for moderate wages in a good home. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do general house-work, also nurse and chamber-work; good references; no objections to the country. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible] st., near 10th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general house-work, or to cook, wash, and iron, in a small private family; best City references. Call at No. 214 West 27th st., three flights up, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do general house-work in a small family. Call at No. 129 West 52d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work. Apply at No. 279 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—IS capable of assisting a lady in housekeeping; excellent City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 22d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl, to wait on a lady and sew; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at 250 West 41st st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND Laundress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant woman; superior laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A strong young woman, as first-class laundress and would assist with the chamber-work the latter part of the week; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—FIRST-CLASS, IN PRIVATE FAMily, by a steady middle-aged woman, who thoroughly understands her duties; can flute, puff, polish, &c., in superior style; has no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, INTELLIGENT English girl, with best of references, as laundress or waitress, or both if desired; is willing, obliging, active, and industrious; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, not long in the country, as laundress or up-stairs work; a good seamstress; would cook, wash, and iron if a lady would instruct her in cooking; her family well known. Call at Bookham's, 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young German Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands all kinds of French fluting and doing up fine muslins, &c.; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at home; understands fluting, &c.; good reference. Call for two days at No. 326 East 36th st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress; is very willing and obliging; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 124 West 16th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE, ACTIVE colored woman to go out by the day, washing, ironing, or house-cleaning; excellent reference. Call or address No. 153 West 24th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in every respect, first-class, and has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would do washing or go out by the day. Call at No. 414 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN English Protestant girl; City reference. Call at No. 204 West 19th st.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A SITUAtion for her nurse, whom she can highly recommend for the care of an infant or of growing children. Country, neighborhood of Madison or Morristown, N. J., preferred. Call between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., No. 68 West 45th st.

NURSE.—LONG ACCUSTOMED TO THE CHARGE of children from their birth; raised them on the bottle; day and night; or will take entire charge of two young children if required; is a Protestant; best City reference; only those who need a thorough nurse need apply. Call or address Nurse, 354 West 52d st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT nurse; is accustomed to children of any age, and can take the entire charge of an infant; has four years' reference from her last place. Call on Tuesday or Wednesday at No. 625 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, or of growing children; has four years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PERSON; speaks French fluently, as invalid nurse or to one or two growing children; no objections to any part of America. Address for two days, Brighton, Box No. 23 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY NURSE IS open to an engagement, or would take charge of an invalid lady; highest testimonials for kindness to patients. Apply to Mrs. D., No. 208 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT ENGlish woman, to take care of an invalid lady and do plain sewing. No objection to the country; best of City reference can be given. Apply No. 224 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A GIRL, FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE, as nurse, or would do light chamber-work; good City reference. Address A. C., No. 313 East 43d st., top floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as infant's nurse or nurse to grown children; understands her business perfectly, and has the best of references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND TO assist with the chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 629 6th av., second door below 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PERSON, AS seamstress and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; can give best City references. Apply at No. 1,213 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts., millinery store.

THE LADIES' DIRECTORY,

No. 1,502 Broadway, second door below 45th st., furnishes faithful, capable servants at moderate wages. This directory is conducted by ladies, its object is a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. Capable dress-makers, operators, and laundresses at $1 per day.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads of all kinds and in the best manner; or as chamber-maid and waitress; very best City references for ability; is obliging and trustworthy, &c.; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; fully understands her duties in every respect; has first-class references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERT BOOKkeeper and correspondent, in some produce commission house; has had three years' experience in above business; can also loan employer $500. Address A. B., Box No. 23 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN, FARMER, &c.—COOK, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-two years, no children; man understands well the care and driving of horses, also milking, caring cattle, plain gardening, tending furnace, boilers, &c.; wife is a good and thorough general house servant in any capacity; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO understands his business; careful driver; strictly temperate; twelve years' City reference. Call or address T. P., No. 681 6th av., in feed store, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED GERMAN coachman in some private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has good City references; can do the general work on a gentleman's place. Address J. S., Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, HOUSE-WORK.—By a middle-aged American man and wife, from Dutchess County, N. Y.; man thoroughly understands all branches of farming and dairy work, and is himself a worker; wife is well experienced in making butter and cheese, raising poultry, &c., &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—DAIRY.—BY A PROTESTANT FARMer of first-class ability; wife an excellent dairy woman; no incumbrance. Address D. D. O., 470 3d av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; married, two children; is an experienced flower and vegetable gardener; can force, prune, take care of hot and greenhouse, also hot and cold graperies, likewise horses cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, that practically understands the treatment of graperies, greenhouses and forcing of peaches, flowers and vegetable departments; and laying out of new places. Address Gardener, No. 15 John st.

USEFUL MAN AND SERVANT.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young man, who can take care of horses, and cattle, drive, milk, do plain gardening, wait on table, tend door, &c.; will go in City or country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER—COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT married couple in a private family; man as first-class waiter; the wife as first-class cook; best City reference. Address L. F., Box No. 21 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has best of City reference. Address N. N., Box No. 49 *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; can produce the best City reference. Address F. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS WAITER in a private family; City or country; has good City reference; with present employer. Call at No. 5 East 23d st., Room No. 15, Y. M. C. A., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN OF LIBERAL EDUCATION desires a situation as clerk, copyer, or porter. Address H. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL CLOTHES dampener; something new and important to housekeepers; useful article for dampening clothes; [illegible] cents. ONDERDONK & CO., No. [illegible]

FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Cuba, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wed'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Feb. 7
EUROPE	LEMARIE	Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT	LACHESNEZ	Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE	DAURE	Saturday, March 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Jan. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Feb. 7, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Feb. [illegible] P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

H. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

Jan. 28—ACAPULCO, Capt. GRAY, for passengers and freight.

Feb. 7—RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, for freight only.

Feb. 14—COLON, Capt. W. HUDSON, for passengers and freight.

Connecting at Panama with the large and splendid steam-ships of this Line for San Francisco, and also connecting at the Isthmus with steamers for Central America and South Pacific ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100, or $110, currency, according to location.

New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

Steamers of this line for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st of every month.

For freight and passage, or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, Jan. 24.
STATE OF GEORGIA—Saturday, Feb. 7.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Saturday, Feb. 21.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy...Sat., Jan. 31, 3 P. M. | Canada..Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P.M.
Spain, Sat., Feb. 7, 9 A. M. | Egypt...Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P.M.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Fragg..........Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE..........Jan. 27, 1:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 3, 7 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE..........Feb. 10, 1:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........March 3, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........Jan. 30.
CORINTH..........Feb. 20.

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ATLAS..........Jan. 30.
ETNA..........Feb. 17.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 27.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Feb. 3.
Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) REED, Feb. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplied [illegible] and [illegible] respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best [illegible] [illegible] the traveler from [illegible] [illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Jan. 27.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 29.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 31.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Jan. 29
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Jan. 31
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Feb. 5
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Feb. 12

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW CHEAP ROUTE TO TEXAS.—THE "Iron Mountain route" is now finished from St. Louis, through Missouri and Arkansas, to Texarkana, in Texas, where it connects with the Texas and Pacific and International Railroads for all points in Texas. This line is 140 miles shorter than any other from St. Louis, and has reduced the passenger rates very materially.

The time through is much quicker, and altogether it is the best route to Arkansas and Texas.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to the NEW AND SPACIOUS LOFTS, Corner Grand and Greene sts.
ALEXANDER D. NAPIER & CO.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1874.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1874.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 27th day of January, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1875; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids, as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

200 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

250 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

3,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¾x31¼ inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

2,500 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

5,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,500 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,750 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,200 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
750 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
400 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
2,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
400 reams Manila, of any required size or weight.
13,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 21x24 inches.
20,000 sheets imitation parchment, size 17x22 inches.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

350 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
200 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
700 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
3,000 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
100 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x17 inches.
250 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
400 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
100 reams Gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)

800 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream.

500 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, and weighing fifty-two pounds to the ream.

750 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, and weighing forty-six pounds to the ream.

400 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, and weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

300 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, and weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2; and for the whole quantity, or any portion, of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. William G. Donnan, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

TO UNDERTAKERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1874, and until 3:30 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the removal and reinterment of the bodies and the remains of bodies that are buried in the grounds and of those deposited in the vaults on the premises in the rear of No. 42 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Information in regard to the method and time of removal can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party offering the proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1874.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

1876.

To Contractors, Builders, Lumber Merchants and others whom it may concern:

The United States Centennial Board of Finance will receive proposals for the supply of Lumber, Iron and other materials, and for the execution of certain works required in the erection of the Main Exhibition Building, covering 30 acres, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications for the same may be seen on and after Feb. 9, 1874, at the Offices of the Centennial Board of Finance, No. 904 Walnut st., Philadelphia; and sealed bids, in conformity with the specifications, will be received for the whole or part of the Building up to noon on Feb. 23, 1874, at the same place.

Information as to the nature and extent of the work may now be obtained at the office of the Architects, Messrs. VAUX & RADFORD, No. 110 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN WELSH, President.
FREDERICK FRALEY, Secretary.
Centennial Board of Finance.
Approved. A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR DWELLING AND TOWER FOR HUDSON CITY LIGHT-HOUSE, HUDSON RIVER, NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until noon of the 2d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower for the Hudson City Light-house, near Hudson, N. Y., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished on application in person or by letter.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1874.

TO BUILDERS ONLY.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE DWELLING AND TOWER OF BLOCK ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon of the 3d day of February, 1874, for the construction of the dwelling-house and tower, for the Light-house on the south-easterly end of Block Island, R. I., in accordance with plans and specifications therefor, which, with forms of bid, and all other information, will be furnished by the undersigned on application in person or by letter.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES AND PRISON CLOTH.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M. of Jan. 28, 1874, for supplies (groceries) and prison cloth.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st. June 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

I AM PREPARED TO CONTRACT FOR ICE delivered on board vessel for immediate delivery or for delivery during the Summer.

L. A. STANWOOD, Gardiner, Me.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BLANKETS.—MADE HORSE BLANKETS, FUR and plush robes, the cheapest in the City. No. 108 Chambers st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OWNING an elegant house in West 49th st., near 5th av., having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them entire second floor, consisting of three elegant rooms, bath, &c., with private table, for a fair price for the fine accommodations offered. Address Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

GROVE HOUSE, NOS. 172, 174, 176, 178 Bleecker st., six blocks west of Broadway.—First-class rooms, with excellent board, $1 50 to $2 per day; $6 to $12 per week.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required.

FIFTH AV. AND 33D ST.—HANDSOME LARGE room, superior board; $20 for two, $16 for one person. Address B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HARLEM BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN or two or three single gentlemen can obtain neatly furnished rooms with first-class board, by applying at No. 118 East 128th st.

NO. 207 WEST 43D ST.

Pleasant furnished rooms on third story to let, with board, communicating or separate; references exchanged.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.

One square room, suitable for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.

An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor to let, with board; also single rooms. References.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

One large front sunny room, with extra large closets, suitable for gentleman and wife; first-class board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE PLEASANT second-story rooms to let, furnished, without board. Apply at No. 108 East 12th st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—TWO HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, liberal table, and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 51 WEST 35TH ST.—BOARD, WITH ENtire second floor; high-stoop house; private family. Superior reference.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.

Very handsome rooms, with good board.

SECOND-STORY BACK-ROOM TO LET, with board; references. No. 24 West 39th st.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A LARGE ROOM ON second floor to rent with board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN W. WALKER and THOMAS J. WADSON, plaintiffs, against JOHN W. DDY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars, United States gold, with interest from the 5th day of June, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1873.

THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Dated Dec. 22, 1873.

THOMAS D. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

d23-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ISAAC M. DYCKMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH HARVEY, EVELINE L. HARVEY, MARY A. HARVEY, and CHARLES R. HARVEY, as administrator, &c., of Willard Harvey, deceased, defendants.—Summons—For relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1874.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, New-York City.

ja27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—EMILIO PUIG and Santiago Puig, plaintiffs, against SHEPPARD GANDY, Warren J. Roberts, Francis P. Drain, and Placido Dominguez, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1873.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 27th day of January, 1874, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

ja27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. POPHAM, plaintiff, against SHEPPARD GANDY, Warren J. Roberts, Francis P. Drain, and Placido Dominguez, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and one dollars and forty cents, with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1873, and for the sum of four thousand and one dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 31st day of October, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1873.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was on the 27th day of January, 1874, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York.

COUDERT BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ja27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LAUREANO F. AUJA plaintiff, against GUSTAV B. LICHTENBERG, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of November, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, Dec. 22, 1873.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d23-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE H. WALKER, plaintiff, against THEODORE SCHROFF, OTTO MEYER ADDISON, A. BISHOP, and MARY BISHOP, his wife, (real Christian name of last-named defendant unknown,) GEORGE KERSLER, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 22, 1873. T. O'BRIEN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 104 Broadway.

The complaint above mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, Dec. 24, 1873.

ja20-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ROCKLAND, New-York.—SAMUEL W. CANFIELD against EDWARD KIRK, Jr.—Summons for money. (Com. not ser.) —To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Rockland, on the 26th day of December, 1873, at New City, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 51 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for five hundred dollars, with interest from August 1, 1873, and protest fees of one dollar and sixty-two cents, besides costs.—Dated Dec. 26, 1873.

SOLOMON B. HIGGINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja6-1aw6wTu

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.

52d TO 58th

PERFORMANCES.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of Mr. Boucicault's new play,

LED ASTRAY.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

In the presentation of this beautiful play, which a leading critic declares to be "Worthy of a Parisian stage," the following favorite artists take part:

Miss Rose Eytinge,
Miss Emily Mestayer,
Mrs. Marie Wilkins,
Miss Kate Claxton,
Miss Eliza Weathersby,
Miss Kate Holland,
Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.,
Mr McKee Rankin,
Mr Stuart Robson,
Mr. H. W. Montgomery,
Mr. Claude Burroughs,
Mr. W. H. Wilder,
Mr. W. S. Quigley.

SATURDAY, JAN. 31, AT 1:30,
NINTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Careful attention paid to orders by mail or telegraph.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
514
BROADWAY.

MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor

PROF. NELSON AND SONS' FIRST WEEK.

The new drama entitled
RENT DAY; or, HARD TIMES.

and first week of A SCENE FROM EARLY MINSTRELSY, by CHARLES WHITE, HARRIGAN AND HART, JOHN WILD, R. M. CARROLL, ROBERT HALL, and JAMES McKEE.

THE ORIGINAL GRAPE-VINE TWIST, by Mr. R. M. CARROLL.

(known in those days as)..........MASTER MARKS

Mr. FRANK WOOD

has been engaged expressly for his old-time SONG AND DANCE.

HARRIGAN and HART...as the...MULLIGAN GUARDS

MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

MONDAY, FEB. 2, THE QUEEN OF VOCALISTS,

MISS NULLY PIERIS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessee..........J. B. BOOTH

LAST NIGHTS
of Adolphe Belot's powerfully-wrought drama of
THE FEMME DE FEU!
with Mrs. J. B. BOOTH as
DIANE BERARD.

Her impersonation of this character has elicited THE HIGHEST ENCOMIUMS of the PRESS and PUBLIC.

ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.

The unrivalled sensation scene of the PHOSPHORESCENT SEA!

SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 1:30,
GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF
THE FEMME DE FEU!

Mrs. J. B. BOOTH..........as..........DIANE BERARD

Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

A NEW PLAY BY ADOLPHE BELOT, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR MRS. J. B. BOOTH, IS IN ACTIVE PREPARATION.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

624. OLYMPIC THEATRE. 624.

Olympic Vaudeville & Novelty Theatre. | Olympic Vaudeville & Novelty Theatre.

Opens at 7:15. Curtains rises, 8 o'clock.

No waits; falls only at end of performance.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS.

Entire change of programme.

NEW ACTS, NEW ARTISTS, NEW WONDERS.

Greatest hit in the Dramatic World.

A NEW ERA IN AMUSEMENTS.

A colossal combination of
THE MONARCHS OF ECCENTRIC HUMOR.
The STARS OF SONG, DANCE, and GYMNASTICS.
The MIRACLES OF HUMAN SKILL
in one chaste, novel entertainment, where
LADIES AND CHILDREN, OLD AND YOUNG,
RICH AND POOR, WISE AND OTHERWISE,
MAY LAUGH, WONDER, AND ADMIRE.

EVERY EVENING, and special Family Matinée WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 o'clock P. M.

Admission—Family Circle, 30 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 50 cents; Reserved seats, $1; single seats, Private Boxes, $1 50.

COLOSSEUM.

PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS | PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS PARIS

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The magnificent Cyclorama of PARIS BY NIGHT, With the enchanting illusions of Moonlight, Starlight, and Gaslight, will be exhibited until further notice, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M. and 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., with the varied attractions. THE POLYTECHNIC PROMENADE and the interesting novelties of the LECTORIUM, with an entire change of programme. Admission $1, no extras. All entertainments are under the direction of Prof. TOBIN.

YE "COUSIN JONATHAN" OLDE FOLKS will give a Concerte in ye Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1874.

Tickets, 50 cents, at the door.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
Executors.

n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.

ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.

n25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.

DE WITT BUCKBEE,
JAMES D. WYNKOOP, } Executors.
EZRA S. BUCKBEE,

d16-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.

n4-1aw6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873. BRIDGET CONWAY,
n4-1aw6mT* Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874. GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.

ja27-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of January, 1874.

ja12-1w6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873. FREDERIC GALLATIN,
d30-1aw6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.

n4-1aw6mTu*

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants room, with breakfast and tea, in an American private family, or where there are but few boarders; the comforts of a home looked for; location between 25th and 45th sts. and 4th and 6th avs.; willing to pay according. Address, stating terms, A. B., No. 56 West 37th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st., next to Broadway. Begins at 8.

Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box Office open continuously from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M., and seats may be secured by mail, messenger, or telegram ten days in advance.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 27,
FIRST TIME ON ANY STAGE

of a new Parisian comedy of contemporaneous frailties and fortunes, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of Divorce, Man and Wife, Leah, the Forsaken, Under the Gaslight, &c., entitled

FOLLINE!

Produced with entirely new scenery by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS and Mr. LOUIS DUFLOCQ. Furniture and upholstery à la mode by Robert Cutler. Newly-selected and original music by Mr. Harvey Dodworth, and the following

CAST:

Rene, an aspirant for millions..........Mr. Harkins
Genevoix, satisfied with thousands..........Mr. Fisher
The Count De Marsille, with an aversion for both and a propensity for Folline..........Mr. James
Pontarme, who has been through the fiery furnace..........Mr. Lewis
Gudin, the Cashier of the old..........Mr. Davidge
Gaspard, the Cashier of the new..........Mr. Parkes
Cousin Lanbe, a friend who doesn't mind the hour..........Mr. Whiting
Andre, the discreet and faithful..........Mr. Conway
Bonefoy, a valet à la mode..........Mr. Fawcett
The Commissary of Police..........Mr. Peakes
Baptiste—Caterer..........Mr. Gilbert
Laurent, upholsterer..........Mr. Beekman
Groom..........Mr. De Veau

Guests, attendants, &c.

Folline, the wife of to-day..........Miss Ada Dyas
Aglae, a Queen of the Bourse, and the woman of the future..........Miss Fanny Davenport
Gabrielle, fresh from her convent school..........Miss Sarah Jewett
Bastienne, gray head, green heart....Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Theodosie, a crystalization..........Miss Minnie Conway
Madame Leguepy, the envied..........Miss Nina Varian

SYNOPSIS.

ACT I. THE OLD!! Scene, OLD-FASHIOND PARLORS at the house of Genevoix, (Duflocq.) A wedding anniversary!
THE FIRST PLUNGE INTO THE FURNACE!

ACT II. THE NEW!! Scene, FOLLINE'S BOUDOIR, (upholstered by Robert Cutler.) The gold button is fairly established.
THE TEMPTER IS SEEN AND—HEARD!

ACT III. THE CRACK IN THE WALL!! Scene, FOLLINE'S DRAWING-ROOMS, (by James Roberts.) The bouquet of the Court and the letter of the Dancer!
THE DISASTER OF ONE NIGHT!

ACT IV. THE VIAL OF OPIUM! Scene, The ante-room to the chamber, (by Louis Duflocq.) A frenzied woman's retaliation—and her punishment!
THE OLD RESCUES THE NEW!

_ Between the first and second acts there is to be supposed a lapse of three weeks.

Between the second and third, a few months.

The third and fourth acts transpire on the same night.

Mr. DALY begs to announce that he has purchased from Paris the sole right of production here of Alexander Dumas' last and greatest dramatic success,

MONSIEUR ALPHONSE,

which is now being played in Paris to unprecedented houses, and which is outstripping in popular favor every previous production in that city.

STEINWAY HALL. CUSHMAN.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS.

Miss Charlotte Cushman

WILL GIVE FOUR READINGS AS FOLLOWS

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 28.
Part 1.—Selections from "Hamlet."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

SATURDAY MORNING, Jan. 31.
Part 1.—Selections from "As You Like It."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Part 1.—Selections from "Merchant of Venice."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 4.
Part 1.—Selections from "Much Ado About Nothing."
Part 2.—Miscellaneous.

Evening Readings at 8; Morning Readings at 2 P. M.

Tickets, with reserved seats, $1; secured seats for any of the Single Readings, for sale at Steinway Hall from 9 to 4 o'clock daily.

STEINWAY HALL.

SECOND AND LAST
GRAND COMBINATION CONCERT,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 27,
WIENIAWSKI-MAUREL and THEODORE THOMAS,
with his unrivaled orchestra.

PROGRAMME.

Nordish, Suite, Op. 22..........Asger Hamerick
Solo for Violin, Gesangsscene..........Spohr
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
Aria, "La Favorita"..........Donizetti
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
Sonata for Violin, "Le Trille du Diable"..........Tartina
Mr. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.
Recitative et Prière de Guillaume Tell..........Rossini
Mr. VICTOR MAUREL.
Symphony, No. 6, F, Op. 68, Pastorale..........Beethoven

Doors open at 7:15; commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats for sale at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the hall.

HOW TO LEARN TO
SPEAK FRENCH FLUENTLY.

FREE LECTURE

BY PROF. ETIENNE LAMBERT,
THURSDAY MORNING AT 11.
Idiomatic Pronouncing Class daily at 11.
Also, new Elementary Classes.
OPPOSITE BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Entrance on 23d st.

Ladies especially invited. First lesson free.

GRAND ANNUAL BENEFIT
of the
FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1874, Faust Grand Opera, by Gounod, sung in English by Miss Kellogg and the *élite* of her troupe. Grand air de la Fille du Regiment, by Mlle. Leontine Mendès. Les Amendes de Timothé, comedy in one act. Tickets can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 6:45, performance commences at 7:30.

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF the German Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY, Jan. 29, 1874, at 8 P. M., with the kind assistance of the following eminent artists: Miss Isabella Brush, soprano; Miss Pauline Stobaeus, piano; Dr. L. Damrosch, violin; Mr. S. B. Mills, piano; Mr. Fr. Bergner, violoncello; Mr. Fr. Steins, baritone. Tickets $1, at Steinway Hall and G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, with reserved seats.

LECTURES.

MRS. SUSAN EVERETT, M. D., WILL DEliver four more lectures to ladies, on BETTER HEALTH FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, at the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers, Greene st., two doors from 8th st., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents; for the course, $1; to be had at the door.

Several hundred persons could not gain admittance to the lecture on Monday.

LECTURE BY
Rev. C. F. DEEMS.
"A GERMAN STORY."

At the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, TUESDAY, Jan. 27. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. Tickets 50 cents.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

HIGH CLASS
MODERN PAINTINGS.
A beautiful collection,
NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION
at the Art Gallery of Edward Schenck, No. 60 Liberty st., and will be sold on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JAN. 29 AND 30,
at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK,
Auctioneer.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
ARTIST FUND SALE.
THIS EVENING.

The PAINTINGS contributed in aid of the FUND will be sold by AUCTION at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, THIS EVENING.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO & ORCHESTRAL STOPS are the best ever placed in any Organs. They are produced by an extra set of reeds, peculiarly voiced, the EFFECT of which is MOST CHARMING and SOUL-STIRRING, while the IMITATION of the HUMAN VOICE is SUPERB. These Organs are the best made in the U. S.

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POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE
of
SARATOGA.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, Jan. 27,

first production of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S new and brilliant Parisian comedy, drawn from the frailties and fortunes of contemporaneous society, entitled

FOLLINE!

In which all the great favorites of the Fifth Avenue Company will appear: Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Sara Jewett, Miss Minnie Conway, Miss Nina Varian, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Louis James, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. Hart Conway, Mr. D. Whiting, Mr. James Peakes, Mr. Owen Fawcett, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Beekman, Mr. Deveau.

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FOURTEENTH WEEK OF
THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
Lord Lytton's Great Comedy of
MONEY.

"'Tis a very good World that we live in,
To lend or to spend or to give in:—
But to beg, or to borrow, or get a man's own
It's the very worst world that ever was known."

ALFRED EVELYN..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK

Other characters by Messrs. JOHN BROUGHAM, HARRY BECKETT, W. R. FLOYD, J. B. POLK, J. W. CARROLL, W. J. FERGUSON, G. F. BROWNE, T. E. MILLS, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, and Miss DORA GOLDTHWAITE.

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G. L. FOX..........as..........HUMPTY DUMPTY!
Martens, Rigl Sisters, Mons. Ravel (as Harlequin.)

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IN THEIR NAUTICAL EXTRAVAGANZA,

FUN IN A FOG,

PRECEDED BY
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Mrs. Z. SEGUIN, Messrs. MAAS, HALL, PEAKES, and BARTLEMANN. F. HOWSON, Conductor.

Wednesday—Benefit of the French Benevolent Society
Miss KELLOGG as Marguerite in FAUST.
Thursday—Keppler Hall, Jersey City.
Friday—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Miss KELLOGG..........as..........ARLINE
Saturday—GRAND KELLOGG MATINEE—FAUST.

Admission, $1; Secured seats, $2; at the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.

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EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The new local picture, entitled, NIMBLE JIM.	JENNIE ENGEL, ROLLIN HOWARD and Company, in NAIAD QUEEN.

Both AFTERNOON and EVENING, with above,
The world renowned BEDOUIN ARABS.
The Trapeze Artists, the FEELEY BROTHERS.
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Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY (Tuesday) at 1 o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvements are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS OF HOWARD University will give a concert at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d st., west of 8th av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27. Tickets, 50 cents.

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Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

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Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
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SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

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MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Second term begins Feb. 1.

PAINE'S COLLEGES, BROADWAY, CORNER 33d st., No. 62 Bowery.—Young men qualified as book-keepers and accountants; foreigners taught English; backward persons rapidly advanced; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50.

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Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. B. BABBLER, as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address

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NEWBURG INSTITUTE, NEWBURG, N. Y.—A family school for boys. For circulars, address

HENRY W. SIGLAR.

THE SECOND TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S School for Young Ladies and Children will commence Feb. 3.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains New-York. O. R. WILLIS Ph. D. Principal.

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LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

COLLEGE AND MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR CENTRAL TURKEY—ACTION OF THE FACULTY OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the leading members of the medical faculty in this City was held last night at the residence of Prof. Willard Parker, No. 41 East Twelfth street. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the statement of Rev. T. C. Trowbridge, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who has recently arrived from Central Turkey, in relation to the establishment of a Christian college and medical school at Aintab, in Central Turkey, and to obtain the opinion of the medical gentlemen present on the subject. Among those present were: Prof. Alfred C. Post, in the chair; Prof. C. R. Agnew, Secretary; Prof. Wm. H. Thomson, Prof. D. B. St. John Roosa, Oliver White, M. D., S. O. Vanderpoel, Dr. Fowler, Dr. Holmes, Dr. B. Lord, H. Lee Norris, of Princeton College; Prof. Alpheus B. Crosby, Dr. J. R. Leaming, &c.

From the statement of Rev. Mr. Trowbridge, who gave an interesting account of the progress of missionary work in Central Turkey, it appears that it is proposed by the Protestant Armenian churches in Central Turkey, in connection with the American missionaries, to establish a Christian college in the interior of Asia Minor. The primary object of this college will be the thorough education of young men for the Christian ministry. A secondary aim will be to furnish, at a moderate expense, the means for a good education to young men of all classes of society, and of all nationalities. Theology, as a science, will not be taught. The theological school at Marash will be continued. It is designed to establish a medical department in connection with the college on a broad and thorough basis. The success of the medical department of the Syrian Protestant College of Beirut is ample proof that such institutions are needed in Turkey, and may be made very useful. That the time has come for founding such a college there seems to be no doubt. Turkey is making rapid progress toward an honorable position among the nations of the earth. Schools are everywhere springing up, books and newspapers printed, railroads built, banks established, the capital laid out and reconstructed on a good plan, and the Government is endeavoring to reform the abuses of the political system. The missionaries feel that, so far as human instrumentality is concerned, the great need of the country is a class of well-educated Christian men, who shall take the lead in this work of reformation; and they propose to meet this want, in some measure at least, by the establishment of thoroughly good Christian institutions of learning at various points in the country. Two such institutions are already in successful operation—Robert College, at Constantinople, and the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut. To meet the wants of the interior, it is now proposed to found a third college in Central Turkey. It may be thought that students from Central Turkey can go either to Beirut or Constantinople for their education. In the case of Beirut they are prevented by the difference of language. In the Syrian Protestant College the language is exclusively Arabic—a language not in use at all in Central Turkey. They are kept from going to Constantinople by the great expense. Owing to their poverty it is simply impossible for the young men of the interior of Asia Minor to avail themselves of the advantages of education at the capital. The college will be located in the city of Aintab, which is situated about 120 miles east of the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean sea. The people of Aintab have already paid into the hands of the local Board of Managers $3,800 for the college, and have pledged themselves to pay for the same object during the present year $2,000. About one half of the entire population of Turkey is made up of Greeks, Bulgarians and Armenians. The immediate region falling within the influence of the proposed college contains a population of about 5,000,000 of souls. All of these use the Turkish language as their vernacular; this language will be the language of the college. The whole district from which it would draw its students contains at least 10,000,000 of souls. American and other missionaries have long been laboring among these Christian communities, and have been successful, especially among the Armenians. They propose to enlarge their operations in the direction above indicated; in so doing, they look confidently for the co-operation of their friends in England and America.

The establishment of such a college is heartily recommended by the Presidents of the various colleges in Asia Minor, eminent divines, merchants, and others interested in the progress of Christian education in that country. The establishment of a medical department in connection with the college is also strongly recommended by professors of colleges, missionary physicians, &c., of extensive practice and long residence in the country.

After the gentlemen present had interchanged opinions on the subject of the proposed medical college, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the attempt now being made to establish a college in Central Turkey; that in our opinion there should be connected with that college a medical department for the training of young men, natives of the country, in all branches of medicine and surgery.

Resolved, That we will co-operate with Mr. Trowbridge and others in their efforts to establish this institution, and we heartily commend its claims to the members of the medical profession throughout the country, as worthy of their support.

Resolved, That we invite members of the medical profession to make contributions to the college of money, medical books, surgical instruments, and philosophical apparatus.

The following were appointed a committee to receive such contributions and to act for the profession in behalf of the interests of the medical department of the proposed college: Prof. Willard Parker, M. D., Prof. Wm. H. Thomson, Gurdem Buck, M. D., Prof. Alfred C. Post, Oliver White, M. D., Prof. D. B. St. John Roosa, Dr. J. R. Leaming, and Prof. C. R. Agnew.

The meeting then adjourned.

LABOR MOVEMENTS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A MASS-MEETING AT COOPER UNION—THE STATE TRADES ASSEMBLY.

The Executive Committees of the Turnverein and of the German Free-thinkers met last evening at the residence of Dr. Lilienthal, No. 301 East Tenth street, to make arrangements for a German mass-meeting, to protest against the action of the Police in suppressing the working men's meeting last week. Mr. William Gundlach presided. The representatives of the Turner Society expressed their sympathy with the working men, and offered their co-operation with the Society of Free-thinkers in their efforts to bring public opinion to bear on the subject. A letter was read from the Vorwarts Society tendering their sympathy with the object of the meeting, and inclosing a subscription to defray the expenses of the proposed demonstration. In reply to a letter addressed by Dr. Lilienthal to the Trustees of the Cooper Union to ascertain if they would allow the meeting to be held in the large hall of the building, a communication was read from Mr. Hewitt, stating that no one would dispute the right of any body of well-disposed citizens to meet and protest against the action of any other body of men upon any subject. The Trustees had consulted with the Police authorities, and they expressed the opinion which Mr. Hewitt entertained, that it was not judicious in the present state of excitement among the working classes to encourage the holding of public meetings, and therefore advised the proposed meeting to be postponed. The Police authorities also stated that, while they were confident of their ability to protect the society from violence in the expression of their feelings, they might not be able to prevent injury to the property of the Trustees. Under all the circumstances, however, the Trustees expressed their willingness to allow the society the use of the hall for $250, under a sufficient bond to pay for any damage which might be done to the building. The meeting concluded to take the hall of the Cooper Union for Friday night, and the following programme was arranged: Dr. Lilienthal, Chairman, and Dr. Hoeber, Mr. Jonas, Mr. Gundlach, Dr. Geran, and Mrs. Lilienthal were named as speakers on the occasion. All the speeches will be delivered in German, and the meeting will be composed exclusively of the German population.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the delegates chosen from the different trades-unions in this City met at Philleman's rooms, corner of Twenty-second street and Third avenue, to make final arrangements before leaving for Albany. Mr. James Connolly, the President of the State Trades Assembly, said that the business was of trivial nature, simply to arrange the bills in the order in which they are to be brought before the Assembly. He believed there would be a very large attendance of delegates from the different parts of the State, especially as the labor question during the Fall affected every town and city in the State.

Last night a meeting of the Cigar-makers' Association was held at Turn Hall, in First street, to take into consideration the threatening aspect of affairs in regard to the trade, it having been reported that a general reduction in the present rate of wages was imminent. There was a large attendance of the employes engaged in the firm of Messrs. Keibs and Spiers. The committee which was appointed on Sunday last to wait on the employers in regard to the threatened reduction reported that Messrs. Keibs & Spiers acceded to the demands made upon them—$14 per 1,000 on the Henry Clay brand—and that an increase in proportion would be made on other brands, and further that there was no intention on the part of the other manufacturers to refuse; but that they had all agreed to comply with the terms of the employes, and so prevent a strike. They further agreed to take back those who had been discharged at the commencement of the financial crisis, so as to avert a strike or a cessation of business.

To-night a meeting of the dirt cartmen and others employed by the Street-cleaning Bureau will be held at Hibernia Hall, Prince street, to take into consideration the action of the Police Commissioners in not employing the men whose names are enrolled upon the street-cleaning list, and who have not been engaged or paid for their toil for the last three months. The meeting, which will represent over 3,000 employes, will be presided over by Mr. J. B. Hackett, the President of the society.

A ball for the benefit of the working men who were injured in the late riot at Tompkins square was given, under the auspices of the Committee of Safety, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, in First street, corner of Second avenue, last evening. Mr. P. J. Maguire, who was master of ceremonies, stated that the receipts had fully met their expectations. Messrs. Banks, Dunn, and others, members of the Committee of Safety, were present. During the evening the "Marseillaise" was sung by the entire assembly. The dancing was kept up until a late hour.

SKATING IN CENTRAL PARK.

The severe frost of the past few days has made everything right for skating, and yesterday the exhilarating sport was inaugurated on the lake and on the several ponds at Central Park. The "ball was up" yesterday morning over the Museum, the proper flag was hoisted on the Belvedere tower to indicate the solidity of the ice, and all the street cars journeying toward the Park announced the welcome tidings by a display of miniature bunting, on which was spread the simple word "skating." These hints were, of course, sufficient, and everyone who had an inclination for the sport, and leisure to follow such inclination, went to Central Park, and by noon the ice on the lake and on the pond at the Sixth avenue entrance was covered with skaters. The ice has not quite closed on the large section of the lake, but the open portion and the immediate margin were fenced off, and those partaking in the recreation were confined to the parts where the ice was strong and solid, and where no danger might be apprehended. The gathering on the ice, yesterday, had nothing of the *ton* about it, but it enjoyed the skating just as much as if it had, and infused a vigor into the sport which fashion might deem a trifle boisterous. It was a motley crowd enough, in which the small-boy element appeared in great force. These enterprising youngsters go into the sport with great vigor, are perfectly indifferent as to what model or pattern of skate they patronize, and don't care a jot whether or not it may come within the privileged protection of a patent. It may be "self-adjusting" or it may not be capable of adequate adjustment at all—it's all the same to their impartial judgments. The risk of a fall gives, in their estimation, a piquant pleasure to the sport, and, if they can make others unwilling participators in their mishaps, their delight is vastly enhanced. So, yesterday, they followed out their special, if somewhat mischievous idiosyncracies, and appeared to enjoy the pleasures of the time immensely. In the average of the crowd there was just a shade of timidity, or rather want of confidence, as if they dared not altogether commit themselves to the intricate fantasies of an art which they hadn't practiced for some twelve months. The people thus circumstanced were rather in favor of plain skating, and didn't at all affect any embarrassing tortuous movements. On the other hand, there was present a small force of those accomplished skaters, who, like good swimmers, never forget their art. Some of these people described on the ice mathematical figures of great intricacy, and were well pleased with themselves in proportion to the complicated nature of their achievements. There were others again who eschewed altogether this ornate kind of performance, assumed an elegant languor, and appeared as if they were propelled by mere volition, and not by any definite action of their own. Then there was, of course, on the ice that insidious and malevolent person who takes his friend out for a lesson, and assists him to any number of prostrations, which are not so bad in themselves as because of the ridicule they excite in the bystanders. There were but few ladies on the ice yesterday, but such as were present were generally excellent skaters. There could not have been a better day for the pastime. The atmosphere was clear and bracing, and everything was favorable to the sport, although, perhaps, the weather was a shade too cold for mere spectators, who were nevertheless present in large numbers. All the indications at present point to a prolonged frost, and so a renewal of the skating may be confidently expected to-day.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, held yesterday, the Joint Law and Education Committee reported in favor of paying over $969,000 appropriated in the annual budget for the use of the Board of Education to that body. Alderman Strong remarked that the question of jurisdiction arose from the fact that City Treasurer Cunningham was influenced by the strict letter of the law, and refused to become, as had his predecessors, a tool of the Ring. Alderman Rodman explained that the report had been adopted before Judge Pratt's decision (the decision of Judge Pratt is referred to in another column) had been given, and was therefore uninfluenced by it. An excited discussion ensued, and a resolution offered by Alderman Strong denouncing the action of the Board of Education was adopted. A resolution was offered by Alderman Ropes, and adopted, directing the Corporation Counsel to frame the draft of a law providing that the money to be raised hereafter for educational purposes shall be deposited with the City Treasurer, in the manner in which the funds of the other City departments are deposited. A resolution that the City Treasurer be requested to furnish $50,000 additional bonds in his capacity of *ex officio* Treasurer of the Board of Education was referred to the Law Committee. An animated discussion took place concerning a communication received from the Board of City Works, in which it was stated that no smaller burners could be used on the street lamps than those at present in use, and it was finally resolved that another experiment should take place under the direction of the Common Council, but in which the gas companies should have no participation.

The Committee on Water and Drainage submitted a report directing the financial officers of the City to issue water bonds to the extent of $250,000, for the purpose of extending the facilities for distributing water throughout the city. Alderman Dwyer objected to the reception of the report on the ground that although he was a member of the Water and Drainage Committee, he had not received any notice of the meeting at which the report was approved. The report of the committee was, after some debate, adopted by the board. Alderman Brown, of the Twenty-first Ward, created quite a sensation by a speech in which he stated that the recent robbery of bonds in the Controller's Office, was in his opinion much larger than was supposed. He reviewed at length all the facts in possession of the public in connection with the robbery, and alluded to the different reports concerning it, that had come to the Common Council from the Controller's Office. The fact that the holders of the stolen coupons presented some weeks since at the Nassau Bank had not been arrested he looked on as suspicious, and concluded by offering a resolution directing the Finance Committee to make a thorough investigation of the whole matter and report to the Common Council. Alderman Ropes, Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved to amend that the Controller be asked to report directly to the board. The amendment was adopted. A resolution offered by Alderman Richardson, asking the Legislature to abstain from interfering with the present charter, was adopted, after which the board adjourned.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

The ladies' reception at the Union League Club, on Thursday evening, will be a brilliant spectacle. The energetic and efficient House Committee are doing all in their power to make the event the best ever given by the club. The following is a list of the Reception Committee for this year:

Jackson S. Schultz, George Griswold, Otis D. Swan, Henry G. Stebbins, Elliot C. Cowdin, Wm. H. Fogg, John H. Hall, Isaac H. Bailey, George B. Butler, Llewellyn F. Barry, Amos F. Eno, John Middleton, Horace Barnard, A. B. Darling, Wm. B. Kendall, Wm. L. Pomeroy, A. W. Durkee, Warner Sherwood, T. B. Musgrave, W. M. Vermilye, John A. Livingston, Charles L. Tiffany, John A. Stewart, Charles Watrous, Chauncey M. Depew, James C. Carter, Henry Clews, H. M. Ruggles, Wm. H. Osborne, Chas. G. Judson, Thos. Denny, Jr., Chas. Denison, Wm. H. Bridgeman, G. C. W. Lowrey, Chas. S. Smith, John H. Cheever, C. D. Van Wagenen, Charles Collins, Joseph H. Brown, William Hegeman, Henry L. Dyer.

The New-England Society's Ladies' Reception is to be given on the 12th of February, at Delmonico's. Only 500 tickets are to be sold, the intention being to avoid an unpleasant crowd. This purpose will be strictly adhered to, so that those who want to attend will do well to procure their tickets early. The following list will show under what auspices the reception is to be given:

Committee of Arrangements—John T. Denny, Chairman; John F. Plummer, George W. Cotterill, Frank E. Howe, and Emerson Foote, Secretary.

Reception Committee—Salem H. Wales, Wed W. Clarke, Horace Russell, Joseph H. Brown, Wm. H. Webb, John C. Southwick, Dorman B. Eaton, Edward B. Wesley, Luther B. Wyman, Charles W. Griswold, Ed. W. Lambert, M. D., Josiah M. Fisk, Richard Butler, Wm. M. Bullard, Chas. A. Peabody, Wm. Walter Phelps, Chas. A. Tiffany, Elliot C. Cowdin, Chester A. Arthur, George F. Betts, J. M. Bundy, P. C. Calhoun, Wm. H. Lee, B. F. Wheelwright, Harvey Fisk, Geo. A. Fellows, Parker Handy, John F. Henry, Jas. K. Hill, Wm. B. Kendall, S. B. Chittenden, Nathan Chandler, Elihu Root, Wm. H. Draper, M. D., L. P. Morton, Geo. Cabot Ward, Benj. K. Phelps, H. G. Stebbins, Gustavus Tuckerman, A. E. Sumner, M. D., Freeman J. Fithian, Wm. H. Fogg.

Floor Committee—Warner Sherwood, Joseph E. Gay, Lowell Lincoln, George S. Bowdoin, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Edward F. Chase, Chandler Robbins, Wm. L. Vandervoort, James L. Anthony, John H. Linsly, John H. Draper, Samuel W. Bridgham, George F. Baker, Elbridge T. Gerry, A. W. Greenleaf.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, William Brady, charged with pocket-picking, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....A youthful pickpocket, named Frank Murphy, was found guilty of stealing ten cents, and was sent to the House of Refuge....George A. Moss, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months....Frank Mead, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years....John Rogers pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....John Kenny, an offender young in years but old in crime, pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years....Henry Meyers, charged with stealing a Spitz dog from a dealer named Jennings, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....George P. Dunham, charged with the larceny of fifty hogs from the Communipaw abattoir, pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....Eva Eidenbecker, charged with the larceny of $70 from Mary Hudson, of No. 2,195 Third avenue, on the 22d of November, was found guilty and recommended to mercy. She was sent to State Prison for one year....William McEntee was placed on trial charged with highway robbery, in having, in company with a confederate, assaulted Joseph Jordan, of No. 618 West Forty-seventh street, on the 23d of December, robbing him of a watch by violence. The case had not concluded at the rising of court.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 6:45 o'clock yesterday evening fire was discovered on the second floor of the five-story brick building No. 165 Washington street, occupied by R. L. Gilbert & Co. as a candy manufactory. The building was fully stocked with goods and contained a quantity of valuable machinery. The firemen were unusually prompt in attendance, Engine Co. No. 6, under Foreman Bradley, being on the ground one minute after the alarm was given. A second alarm was sounded, and Commissioner Perley and Chief Engineer Bates arrived and assumed command of the firemen. The fire burned with great rapidity, and in a very short time gained complete mastery over the building, which is 125 feet in depth and has a frontage of fifty feet. Messrs. Gilbert's loss on stock amounts to $35,000; on machinery, $15,000. The building, owned by Daniel Robert, was damaged $20,000. The stock and machinery were insured for $25,000 in the Home Company, of New-York; the Ætna, of Hartford; and the Guardian, of London.

The pattern shop of the Quintard Iron Works, on the third floor of the building No. 747 East Eleventh street, was found to be on fire at 6:45 yesterday evening. The fire spread to the buildings Nos. 743 and 745 Eleventh street, also occupied by the Quintard Company. Many patterns which cannot be replaced were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insured.

Myerson & Plant, lace importers, at Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, lost $1,000 on stock by fire last evening.

IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn resounded with the ringing of fire-bells during Sunday night and yesterday morning, and the fire-engines were heard rattling in all directions over the streets. In no instance, however, were the fires of any great importance. About noon yesterday the engines were called to the scene of the recent large fire at the Empire Docks. A pile of jute had taken fire, but was extinguished quickly, the loss not exceeding $200. A fire, which occasioned but trifling damage and was quickly extinguished, occurred at No. 130 Myrtle avenue by the explosion of the oil in a kerosene-lamp. A slight fire at the Howard Orphan Asylum, shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by one of the children accidentally setting fire to a bed. The fire was quickly extinguished. On Sunday night late a kerosene-lamp exploded on board the canal-boat Only Daughter, lying at the foot of Adams street, and caused a fire which burned up $300 worth of clothing. The boat was damaged to the extent of $200.

A fire, originating from some unknown cause, occurred in the brown-stone tenement-house No. 700 Fulton avenue early yesterday morning, and occasioned a loss of $2,000 on furniture. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured in the Farragut and Continental for $10,000.

RIVERSIDE PARK.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Public Parks, held last night at the offices of the department, corner of Sixteenth street and Union square, S. H. Wales, President, in the chair, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It had been represented to a former board of this department that the original plan and grade of Riverside avenue were such as to place undesirable limits upon its value to the public, and that no plan for the treatment of the ground appropriated to Riverside Park could be made under which its value would not also be very limited that would not still further limit the value of Riverside avenue, but that by continuing the objects of the park and the avenue in one plan the objects of both might be much better served than under the original arrangement; and

Whereas, These representations were made public by said board, and those interested invited to examine the same; and

Whereas, All who did so, so far as known, were satisfied of the correctness of these representations; and,

Whereas, The said former board of this department, after study of the matter, had adopted the same conclusion; and,

Whereas, The Legislature of 1873 passed an act to authorize such combination to be made; and,

Whereas, The present board of this department, after deliberate and careful review of the matter, have adopted the same view as that previously adopted by their predecessors and acted upon by the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That this board recommend the Legislature now in session to make no change in the existing laws which will be likely to place difficulties and embarrassment in the way of the proposed combination, and that the President be directed to transmit a copy of this preamble and resolution to the respective chairmen of the Committees on Cities of the honorable the Senate and the Assembly, and to request that before any bill is enacted affecting the control and construction of Riverside Park and avenue a hearing may be given to the argument which has influenced the action of the board and its predecessors, as above recited.

"NOSEY" QUINN REINSTATED.

As was anticipated in Saturday's TIMES, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, after a whitewashing investigation yesterday morning, reinstated John, alias "Nosey" Quinn, as Warden of the City Prison. Commissioner Bowen offered a resolution calling for a further investigation, which was voted down by Stern and Laimbeer, and a resolution adopted whitewashing Quinn and assigning him to duty forthwith. The following is the resolution offered by Mr. Bowen:

Resolved, That while the allegations of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the 14th and 16th inst., in respect to the moral character of John Quinn, have not been verified by evidence at the investigation held this day, yet, in view of the gravity of the charges and their extended publication, it is inexpedient and improper for Mr. Quinn to enter upon the duties of the office to which he has been appointed until further investigation has been made by the board.

Resolved, That Mr. Finley, Deputy Warden, continue to discharge the duties of Warden of the City Prison until the 1st of March.

INCREASE OF INTOXICATION.

Commissioner Meyer Stern has issued a report on the increase of intoxication which shows to what an alarming extent this degrading vice has attained. There is one remarkable fact contained in the report that the women who are classed as habitual drunkards and have been committed over six times, outnumber the men by sixteen to one. The report points out the defects of the present system of treating habitual drunkards, and suggests that "casuals" should be let off with a small fine, but that "habituals" should be sent to a reformatory for any period up to two years, according to the nature of the case, and there weaned from the habit of intemperance. Annexed to the report is the following return of Mr. Keen, Warden of the Workhouse:

Number of males committed to the Work-house on Blackwell's Island more than five times for intoxication Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1874: 108, 6 times before; 28, 7 times before; 162, 8 times before; 5, 9 times before; 181, 10 times before; 16, 12 times before; 21, 15 times before; 27, 20 times before; 4, 25 times before; 1, 30 times before; 2, 50 times before; 1, 40 times before; 1, 70 times before; 1, 75 times before; 1, 80 times before; 1, 100 times before. Total—560.

Number of females committed to the Work-house, Blackwell's Island, six times and upward for intoxication, from Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1874: 3,702, 6 times; 602, 7 times; 1,437, 8 times; 172, 9 times; 1,157, 10 times; 31, 11 times; 749, 12 times; 13, 13 times; 46, 14 times; 37, 15 times; 28, 16 times; 7, 17 times; 33, 18 times; 5, 19 times; 762, 20 times; 1, 21 times; 7, 22 times; 1, 23 times; 3, 24 times; 10, 25 times; 5, 26 times; 1, 28 times; 1, 29 times; 36, 30 times; 91, 40 times; 1, 41 times; 1, 48 times; 1, 49 times; 14, 50 times; 1, 58 times; 19, 60 times; 1, 70 times; 1, 80 times; 1, 86 times; 29, 100 times. Total, 9,006.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following promotions and appointments have been made in the Custom-house in conformity with the rules of the civil service:

First Division—Liquidating Clerks, Houghton Wheeler, $2,000; John A. Bickford, $2,000; Charles J. Grady, $1,800, in room of Bickford, promoted; Samuel Sparks, $1,600, vice Hubbell, promoted; E. D. Clark, $1,600, vice Cryan, promoted; H. Jeroleman, $1,500, vice Pratt, deceased; Alonzo Foster, $1,200, vice Jeroleman, promoted; John Forshay, $1,500, vice Parks, promoted.

Third Division—J. H. Edson, $1,800, vice Wight, promoted; James A. Cryan, $1,800, vice Ogden, promoted; William J. Hasselberth, $1,600, vice Howell, promoted; J. W. Robinson, $1,400, vice Grady, promoted.

Fourth Division—A. J. Wilkinson, $1,600, vice Edson, promoted; O. B. Goldsmith, $1,400, vice Clarke, promoted; George W. Coffin, $1,400, vice Weeks, promoted; George A. Willard, $1,200, vice Nolan.

Fifth Division—H. D. Stanwood, Entry Clerk, $2,200, vice Puffer, promoted; N. W. Howell, Amendment Clerk, $2,000, vice Stanwood, promoted; Clarence Ogden, Amendment Clerk, $2,000, vice Clark, promoted; H. P. Hubbell, Liquidating Clerk, $2,000, vice Martin, deceased.

Seventh Division—M. B. Balcom, $1,400, vice Wilkinson, promoted.

Ninth Division—Henry S. Akin, $1,500, vice Hasselberth, promoted; Ransom Brown, $1,200, vice Robertson, promoted.

Inspectors—David B. Sandford and George H. Sheppard, at $4 per day, to fill vacancies.

Store-keepers—J. P. M. Stetson and James Graydon, at $4 per day, to fill vacancies.

ARTISTS' FUND SALE.

The sale of pictures for the benefit of the Artists' Fund will take place this evening at the Somerville Gallery, in Fifth avenue. The collection comprises specimens by some of our best artists, and there will doubtless be, as heretofore, a warm competition for the possession of the best pictures.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Suavian Saengerbund gave a bal masque at the Walhalla Hall, in Orchard street, last night.

The Schillerbund, a popular German vocal organization, gave its annual masquerade at the Turn Hall, in Fourth street, last night.

The First German Women's Aid Society gave its eleventh annual ball at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall, on Fifth street, last evening.

The seventh annual ball of the Harlem Rifle Association, Colombo Guard, was held last evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery.

Charles Bradlaugh leaves by the Idaho to-day for England, where he intends to contest the Northampton district in the coming Parliamentary election.

Aaron M. Powell lectures at Republican Hall, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway, on this evening. Subject—"The Present Aspect of Temperance Reform."

A number of prominent military men left here yesterday for Philadelphia to assist in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Philadelphia City Troop.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau, last week, were $1,916,843 07, and the payments $2,401,110 94. The balance in the Treasury Jan. 24 was $1,345,088 82.

The Methodist preachers met yesterday, Brother Merwin in the chair. After prayer Brother Taylor read an essay on "Fine Arts; Their Nature, Necessities, and Effects."

The matter of the reorganization of the Board of Assistant Aldermen will come up before Judges Davis, Daniels, and Donohue, for argument in the Supreme Court, on Thursday next.

Yesterday two unknown thieves backed a wagon up to the sidewalk in front of No. 62 Leonard street, occupied by Park & Wilder, and placed a case of sheeting, valued at $400, on the wagon and drove off.

The Inman steamship City of Chester, which left Liverpool on Jan. 15, and Queenstown on Jan. 16, reached this port yesterday, with the regular mails, later by three days' date than those previously at hand.

Intelligence was received yesterday that the steam-ship Galley of Lorne, from this port, arrived in London, and reports a severe passage. The vessel sprung a leak, and had to put back to St. John, N. F., to repair damages.

The twenty-first anniversary meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City will take place this evening at Association Hall. Rev. Canon Baldwin, of Montreal; Rev. Dr. Storrs, and Prof. Hitchcock will deliver addresses.

The Woman's Social Education Society will hold its regular weekly meeting at Plimpton Hall, corner of Stuyvesant and Ninth streets, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Rebecca Morse will read an essay. Subject—"The Art of Giving."

The failure of Mr. Samuel M. Weeks, cotton broker, of No. 101 Pearl street, was posted in the Cotton Exchange yesterday. Mr. Weeks is said not to have been in his right mind for two or three months past, and the above proceeding is a matter of form.

A General Court-Martial will convene at the "Rendezvous," Nos. 7, 9, and 11 West Thirteenth street, at 8 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874, for the trial of Col. Andrew Stauf, Ninety-sixth Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., and such other officers as may be brought before it.

The Second Assembly District German Republican Association, Phil. Betz presiding, held a meeting in Chambers street last night, when the recent action of the German Republican Central Committee, in reference to the Sunday law question and the Commissioners of Emigration, as reported in THE TIMES at that time, was indorsed.

A committee of the Board of Education has submitted to District Attorney Phelps a report, in which they call his attention to the evils resulting from the close proximity of houses of ill-repute to several of the public schools of the City, and invoke his aid in abating the nuisance. The District Attorney has taken active measures in the matter, and has notified the proprietors of those abominable nuisances that unless the establishments in question are broken up within a few days, the matter will be laid before the Grand Jury.

George Borstein, aged fifteen years, residing in Fifty-third street, near Eleventh avenue, jumped on the Tarrytown train at Fifty-first street and Eleventh avenue, and was thrown of the cars at Fiftieth street and Eleventh avenue, and received injuries which, it is feared, may prove fatal. As the lad stated that he was thrown off the train by one of the brakemen, both the brakemen on the train were arrested, but the boy failed to identify either of them and they were discharged.

BROOKLYN.

Edward Barton was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to commit a burglary at No. 164 South Eighth st.

The ball of the Clinton Commandery at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening was a brilliant success.

Edward McArdel died yesterday from injuries sustained by falling down stairs at No. 61 Hudson avenue while intoxicated.

Judge Pratt issued a mandamus yesterday compelling City Treasurer Cunningham to pay to the Board of Education the $929,666 appropriated for the use of that department by the joint board.

The Juniata and Dictator left the Navy-yard yesterday for Key West. The new torpedo-boat and the Tennessee are receiving their machinery. The large number of men discharged last week leaves a smaller number employed than has been for months past.

Mina Marcius was awarded $350 yesterday in the Supreme Court in an action brought against the Allimance Fire Insurance Company to recover $1,671 on a policy of insurance for $2,000, held by the plaintiff on a stock of fancy goods at No. 109½ Division street, New-York.

Mr. Seamanthe, expert accountant, who is examining the books of the Tax Office, yesterday commenced an investigation of the taxes collected in 1871, during the last year of Collector Badeau's term. The $4,200 which Deputy Collector Gill is charged with taking, was found to have been stolen in amounts varying from $100 to $150.

Five workmen, named Geo. Hennessy, Thos. Hennessy, John Heintz, Oscar Seigle, and John Flade, were injured seriously, yesterday, by the falling of a scaffold upon which they were working in Dr. Talmage's new Tabernacle, on Schermerhorn street. An accident of a similar kind occurred in the same building a few weeks since.

Mr. J. J. Bond, Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, the Supreme Grand Master of the Loyal Orange Order for this country, has just received a massive and very valuable gold medal from Right Hon. the Earl of Enniskillen, the Grand Master of the Orangemen throughout the world, as a memento of the occasion of his visit to Ireland last Summer, and for the prominent part he took in the celebration of the July anniversaries in the United Kingdom.

LONG ISLAND.

The Great South Bay is now frozen over, so that people cross it on foot and in ice-boats, and oystering is now done through holes cut in the ice.

David Corey, the horse-thief and swindler confined in the Suffolk County Jail at Riverhead, made a second attempt to hang himself in his cell, on Saturday, by means of strips of his clothing attached to an iron ventilator in the ceiling. He was so far gone when discovered that it took nearly an hour to recover him. He suffers terribly from fits, and on both occasions remonstrated with the keepers for restoring him to a life of misery.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors held a meeting at Long Island City yesterday to examine the accounts of the Court-house Commissioners, and to consider certain propositions to be made by the architect of the proposed building. Mr. Hathorne, the architect, stated to the board that of the $150,000 originally appropriated for the Court-house, $123,000 had already been expended, and that to complete the work about $100,000 more would be required. After considerable discussion a resolution was offered providing for raising that amount on the credit of Queens County, but it was laid on the table, and the board finally adjourned, to meet at Hempstead on the 3d of February. A special act of the Legislature will be required to authorize the additional expenditure contemplated. It was expected that the case of Ex-Treasurer Charles A. Roe, in whose accounts there is alleged to be a deficiency, would be considered, but such was not the case.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Sheriff Carpenter has made the following additional appointments of Deputy Sheriffs: Charles Benedict, for West Chester; Daniel Budd, for Rye, and Col. Joseph Moore has been appointed a Special Deputy for Yonkers.

Rev. Edgar L. Hermance, of New-Haven, has received and accepted a call tendered him by the congregation of the Presbyterian Church at White Plains. He is expected to assume his pastoral duties on the first Sunday in February.

The *Westchester News*, published at White Plains for upward of two years, by E. J. Harton, as an organ of the Democratic Party, has been disposed of to Mr. Oliver H. Miller, editor and publisher of the *Katonah Sentinel*, and will hereafter be issued as a Republican journal under the new title of *Westchester News and Katonah Sentinel*.

Upon the authority of Sheriff Carpenter, the prisoner who was confined in the county jail afflicted with the small-pox, and the negro who had been discharged from the jail a fortnight ago, also two cases of varioloid of mild type, had been sent to the pest-house. All the prisoners at present confined in the jail have been vaccinated with satisfactory results, and no fears are entertained by the Sheriff of any spread of the disease.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Irish societies met on Saturday at Tompkinsville, to arrange for their annual parade on St. Patrick's Day.

An injunction is granted against the sale of the street lamps in Southfield, advertised by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment of $687 by John Flanigan against Edgewater.

The annual meeting of the Local Visiting Committee will take place at Association Hall, West Brighton, on Wednesday evening. The annual report, prepared by Mrs. Lowell, who has taken a pronounced interest in prison reform and with good results, will be read upon the occasion.

Weekly revival prayer meetings are now being held in the Kingsley Methodist Church, on Cedar avenue, Stapleton, under the pastorship of Rev. Mr. Smith, with good results. Several new members have already joined the church, and eleven were taken on probation on Sunday evening.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Second Presbyterian Church of East Orange spent $4,563 88 in charity last year.

Seven hundred and thirty-six persons were fed at the Pavonia Club soup house, in Jersey City, last week.

The Jersey City Collector of Revenue reports $15,170 11 of taxes paid into the City Treasury during last week.

A Pennsylvania railroad train ran off the track at Lawrence station, yesterday morning, and delayed travel for about an hour.

Simon Brothers, of Newark, resumed operations yesterday at their trunk manufactory, with a full complement of men and on full time.

At a late hour Sunday night, a fire broke out in St. Mary's Catholic Church, Bergen Point, and damaged the building to the extent of $100 before it was extinguished.

On Thursday evening next, the Faculty of the German Theological School of Newark will be installed with appropriate ceremonies at the First Presbyterian Church.

Coroner Schuyler, of New Brunswick, has decided that no inquest is necessary on the body of William Munson, who died suddenly in Marsh's saloon, Saturday night. His death was undoubtedly caused by the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

The Essex County Teachers' Association will hold a session at West Orange on Saturday, the 31st inst. Several interesting subjects will be brought up for discussion, among others the importance of the public schools and the benefit of teachers' institutes.

A boy named John Baird, aged fifteen, was arrested by Sergt. June, in Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of breaking and entering John Carmody's liquor store Sunday night. The prisoner, who is said by the Police to be old in the business, was committed for trial.

Edward Frankenfeldt, a tobacconist, of Newark, was arrested yesterday morning and held to answer a charge of forgery. Some time ago he sold a note for $74 to William Schwartz, which purported to be drawn by Reimann & Co., of Orange, but which has since been discovered to be a forgery.

A rumor is being circulated in Newark that the stockholders of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, which was sold some time ago to the Erie Railway Company, will make application to have the sale set aside on account of alleged fraud in the transaction. They assert that only $500 was paid by the Erie company for the entire franchises of the road.

The Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield is financially embarrassed in consequence of the basis of the "pew annuity" not having been increased to correspond with the increased value of the church property. The property is now estimated to be worth from $75,000 to $100,000, and the basis of the annuity is the same as it was many years ago when the property was worth only $15,000.

A farmer named Lawson, residing near Morristown, N. J., met with a terrible death at that place yesterday morning. He undertook to drive his wagon and team of horses over the Morris and Essex Railroad track in advance of an eastward-bound express train. The train ran into his wagon, crushing it to atoms. He was thrown with terrific force against the depot building and instantly killed.

There was a panic in the First Presbyterian Church at Orange Sunday night, in consequence of a fire being discovered while the congregation was engaged in divine worship. The danger was obviated, however, by Mr. O. S. Carter, who, with great presence of mind, threw cushions on the flames, and smothered them before they had gained any headway. The congregation was dismissed, and left the building in a quiet, orderly manner.

A grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry has been instituted at Haddenfield, Camden County, New-Jersey. The following are the officers elected for the year: M., John H. Lippincott; O., Joseph Engle; L., Edward Burrough; C., James Bell; S., Stockes Sutvan; A. S., Samuel T. Engle; G. K., William Sutvan; C., Emily Burrough; P., Lizzie T. Engle; F., Mary Anna Burrough; L. A. S., Rebecca C. Bell; T., Nathan Lippincott; Secretary, Geo. S. Haines.

DRAINAGE IN THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the New-York County Medical Society, held last evening at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the report of the Committee on Hygiene on the subject of "Drainage in the County of New-York" was read by ex-Sanitary Supervisor Moreau Morris. The report proceeds to point out several up-town districts remarkable for the prevalence of malarial diseases, which is attributable to a defective system of drainage, and the pernicious habit of "filling in low lands with City refuse and garbage. This custom is a fruitful source of disease, by generating poisonous gases, which fill the atmosphere for a considerable distance around." The report proceeds at length to point out the only remedy for the evil; that is, a thorough and improved system of drainage, and enforcement of the law against filling in lots with garbage and City refuse.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Commander Farquhar, United States Navy, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. George W. Miller, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, of Albany, is at the New-York Hotel.

Henry P. Haven, of New-London, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Surgeon T. Woolverton, United States Navy, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge T. M. Bowen and State Treasurer Henry Page, of Arkansas, and Capt. A. W. Gosset, of England, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Earl of Dunraven, Viscount Parker, and Dr. Kingsley, of England, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls and Col. W. W. Cooke, United States Army; Hon. E. O. Stanard, Member of Congress, of Missouri; Hon. H. O. Chesebro, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Oliver Ames, Charles Marsh, and Edmund Quincy, of Boston, and Chauncey T. Bowen, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Boston; Judge A. M. Osborne, of Catskill, N. Y., and Col. H. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP HERDER.

The steam-ship Herder, of the Eagle Line, reached her dock yesterday morning from Hamburg, via Southampton, having got into port the day previous. The Herder is the second vessel belonging to this line, and on her passage here proved herself to be a very seaworthy vessel. She encountered very rough weather and head winds, which detained her a few days behind the time she was expected here. The Herder has been fully described before in THE TIMES. She will leave this afternoon again, taking the German, Swiss, and British mails. The vessel is commanded by Capt. Arnold Fischer; Werner F. Seidell, first officer; C. H. Meyer, second officer; Carl Woitschofski, third officer; Carl J. Dollman, fourth officer; Frederick E. Schultze, Surgeon; Carl E. Bendin, Assistant Surgeon; F. C. L. Botefahr, Purser.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

The committee of German ball and assembly room proprietors, having had a conference with the Police Commissioners on the subject of the recent order providing for the suppression of Sunday theatricals, has notified the members of the association that the order referred to will not be applied to the amusements and entertainments of the German societies and clubs at their respective head-quarters on Sunday evenings. The subject of the measure was to suppress the performances in establishments of bad repute, where they are mostly of an immoral character.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURT.

On the opening of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding, the Grand Jury, with L. C. Popham as foreman, was impaneled. The Judge, in the absence of any important matter on which to direct the particular attention of the grand inquest, delivered the ordinary charge. Edmund Butler and William Gallagher were then placed at the bar, and withdrew their plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with smuggling cigars. They were remanded for sentence. Henry Freund pleaded guilty to procuring and using a fraudulent tobacco manufacturer's bond, in conjunction with John Brody, who pleaded guilty to the same offense at the commencement of the present term. Remanded for sentence.

AN EPISODE OF THE LATE WAR.

A very curious episode in connection with the recent war, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has just been brought before the Council of War sitting at Versailles. Six young men belonging to the best families in Champagne, who formed part of the Montmirail francs-tireurs, were accused of committing robberies and murders on the high road near Rheims, and the prosecution alleged that these crimes were perpetrated after the declaration of the armistice upon Frenchmen who, no longer in fear of the Prussians, began to travel with a full sense of security. But, as the trial proceeded, matters assumed a very different aspect. It was proved that in every instance but one the victims of these proceedings, irregular at the best, were German soldiers, and that the only exception was a man called Fritz, who, however, fully deserved his fate, as he had acted the part of spy and forager for the enemy throughout the whole war. Moreover, those of the accused who had taken part in the self-constituted court-martial which preceded his execution fully acknowleged having done so, and one of them produced the written confession of Fritz that he had sold himself to the enemy. It was shown, too, that the corps to which they belonged had not been guilty of the excesses which in some parts of France made "franc-tireur" and "franc-voleur" synonymous terms, and there was also grounds for believing their statement that they were not aware that the armistice had been signed when they took the law into their own hands. Such being the case, and making allowance for the "patriotic" feelings of the Judges, it is no wonder that they should have been acquitted, and that the decision should have been received with unchecked applause by the audience, but it is just possible that the German Government may insist upon some satisfaction for the summary justice dealt out to its soldiers.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN COURT.

A disgraceful affray occurred in the Court-house in Indianapolis, Ind., on the afternoon of the 22d inst. As related, Mr. Richard Bright was giving his evidence before Judge Perkins of the Superior Court, in a case in which he appeared as defendant. During his evidence he made some remark to which Judge Solomon Claypool, attorney for the plaintiff, took exceptions. The Judge pressed him somewhat sharply on the point, and finally Bright astonished the court by calling Claypool a liar. The attorney responded that the man who called him a liar was a fellow. A simultaneous rush of the parties was made. Mr. Will. A. Ketchum, Claypool's partner, interfered to part the belligerents, and received a blow in the face, and had his coat literally torn from him. Judge Perkins frantically jumped from the bench and adjourned the court. The combatants were separated without serious damage.

THE SPRAGUE TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED.

The trial of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, indicted by the Grand Jury, on a charge of embezzling the city moneys, while in office, was set down for yesterday morning, in the Court of Sessions, before Judge Moore. District Attorney Britton and Hon. Joshua Van Cott were present and ready to go on with the prosecution, but Mr. D. P. Barnard, counsel for Sprague, asked for an adjournment on the ground that his client was sick in Rockland County, N. Y., and unable to attend. District Attorney Britton complained of the repeated adjournments asked for by the defense and urged that the case proceed, unless counsel could make affidavit to the state of his client's health. After a good deal of argument it was at length decided, on the suggestion of Judge Moore, that the case go over until Wednesday next.

[Advertisement.]

FIGHT OR DIE.—Catarrh is undermining the health of thousands. Fight the monster with WOLCOTT'S Catarrh Annihilator. Established fifteen years. Cures guaranteed. No. 181 Chatham street.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Miss M. Stett Master W. B. Blunt, Mary McGrath, Geo. W. Blunt, Mrs G. W. Blunt, Rich. Bond, Michael Dougherty, R. Jukes, S. Chamberlin, W. H. McLoughlin, J. M. Sammis, D. Lucy, F. Hamilton and brother, Capt. G. W. Kinney, J. M. Thomson, C. L. McArthur, Mrs. C. L. McArthur, C. B. Hobart, lady, and child, E. A. Weed, W. B. Eaton, Geo. Davison, F. Rathnew, L. A. Howe, D. C. Lindemann, M. D. Mellis, R. D. C. Philips, H. Renling, A. D. Dodge, H. M. Scheffler, L. M. Stone, H. P. Fitch, D. L. Van Nostrand, Fisk Burns, J. M. Carter, P. M. Weeks, Chas. Nickles, George Paso, J. L. Porter.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Chester, from Liverpool.—Jos. Williams, Col. W. W. Cooke, Chas. Bamford, Jos. Linder, Jr., Mr. Beechstein, lady, and three children, M. McNicholls, Jas. Lockhart, J. Hickey, J. W. Black, S. Finlay, S. Maslin, R. Williamson, J. Wood and lady, C. D. M. Ross and lady, H. Owens, M. J. Belincourt, Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, Mrs. Clay, S. Davidson, W. G. White, W. R. Carroll, J. H. Earle, Miss Clumas, Jas. Clumas, J. Shenk, Capt. B. Tamlyn, John Macdonald, T. R. Pickering and lady, J. Pickering, Miss Pickering, Miss Rose Kelly, G. Hamill and lady, Mr. Crottry, S. Seymour, J. Seymour, S. Allen, Geo. Skinner, W. Johnstone, L. M. Machado, Jas. Hunter, H. Weightman, B. M. Thompson, C. Anderson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:14 | Sun sets......5:12 | Moon sets....[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:02 | Gov. Island...3:51 | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Jan. 26.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Harold Haarfager, (Norw.,) Lund, London, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Hatteras, Earnest, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore.

Barks Medusa, (Br.,) McNutt, Bremen, &c., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Kestrel, (Br.,) Faulkner, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr., & Sons; Filippi Padre, (Ital.,) Messa, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Dr. Von Thunen, (Ger.,) Mrenon, Stettin, &c., Tetens & Bockmann; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs F. J. Merriman, Lecraw, Caibarien, R. A. Robertson & Co.; Emma Zuleke, (Ger.,) Pitt, Penarth Roads, C. Tobias & Co.; Amos M. Roberts, Ayres, Barbadoes and market, S. C. Loud & Co.; Josie, Pettigrew, Matanzas for orders, Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schrs. A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Jacob E. Ridgeway, Townsend, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Jennie Stout, Stout, Savannah for orders, Evans, Ball & Co.; Edwin Collyer, Simonson, Providence, &c., H. W. Jackson & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Chester, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Jan. 15 via Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 23, lat. 41 53, lon. [illegible] met a Cunard steam-ship, bound E.; 24th, lat. 41 20, lon. 59 40, sighted a brig-rigged steam-ship, bound W., (supposed German.)

Steam-ship Regulator, Martin, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Artiere, (Aust.,) Tuchtan, Limerick 50 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Carl XV., (Swed.,) Nillsen, Seville Nov. 17, with cork, &c., to C. Tobias & Co. The C. XV. arr. 23d, and is discharging at Perth Amboy.

Brig Prince Le Boo, (Br.,) Hatfield, Wentworth, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Lauretta, (Br.,) Nicholson, Cornwallis, N. S., 15 ds., with 8,644 bushels potatoes to W. E. Duryea—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Mary Knowlton, McKil, Gonaives 15 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Jan. 24, 40 miles S. of Fenwick Island, spoke brig P. Larrabee, from New-Orleans, for New-York.

Schr. Rebecca Smith, Grace, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Nettie Walker, Drew, Machias, with lumber and lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Napoleon, Ulong, Virginia, with pine-wood to T. G. Benton & Sons.

Schr. Hattie Haskell, Young, Aquin 14 ds., with logwood to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Frank Howard, (of Bath,) Anderson, Para 24 ds., with rubber to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Carrie Bonnell, (of Boothbay,) Pinkham, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to William Douglass—vessel to master. Left in port schr. E. A. De Hart, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. G. D. Perry, (of Machias,) Sawyer, Maracaibo 29 ds., with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Chas. W. Alcott, French, Virginia, with wood to C. W. Alcott & Co.

SAILED—Steam-ship Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; ships General McClellan, for San Francisco; Sir Robt. Peel, for London.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BATH, Me., Jan. 26.—The new schr. Cora was towed to Wiscasset this morning to load with shooks for Cuba.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—Arr. steamers Parthia, from Liverpool; John Hopkins, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; General Whitney, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 26.—Arr. bark Frey, from Europe, in ballast, seeking.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Bark Carderas, Capt. Lundberg, from New-York, has arr. here.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 25.—Arr. Mandela, from ——.

DISASTER.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 26.—The Russian bark Victor, in ballast, for Baltimore, is ashore and full of water at Smith's Point. Wreckers have been sent to her assistance.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sld. for the United States, Siren, Una, Nethanja, Nile, Freedom, Magnolia, Princeton, Eber, Undaunted, Ventus, Alcatraz, Sem, Frederick Hartung, Queen of the West, Domenico, Susan M. Helena, Else Eschricht, Dryaden, Ankathor, J. F. Pust, Sandviken, Elise Linck, Edmund, Speed, Sarah, Surprise, Lily, Hermann, Lete, Aladdin, Mary Lowerison, Somerville, Rinde, Skien, Eveline, Belgium, Colonist, Zolla, Berger, and Kepler.

Arr. out from the United States on the 24th inst., Belle Walters, Ontario, Glide, Lottie Stewart, Endymion, Comtesse Duchatel, Western Empire, J. F. Wickwire, Emma, Crescent City, Jeanne, Alphonse Marie, Dirigo, and Don Jacinto.

Arr. out from the United States on the 25th inst.—Famiglia, Sylphiden Brothers, Abraham Lincoln, Rudolphine Burchard, Sunshine, Ellen Southard, John Parker, Nelson, Robert Boak, Robert Kerr, Kentuckian, British Consul, Antares, L. L. Sturges, Knighton, Kronprinz Von Preussen, Harvest Queen, Riverside, Leonida, Posthalter, J. C. Wahl, Veranda, and Kong Eystein.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British ship Iron Crown, Capt. Cole, which sld. from San Francisco Aug. 5 for Queenstown, has arr. at Fayal in a damaged condition.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 26.—The National Line steam-ship Canada, Capt. Webster, from New-York Jan. 3, for Liverpool, arr. here yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 26.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Hammond, Capt. Voss, from New-York Jan. 15, for Hamburg, arr. here at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening.

MOVILLE, Jan. 26.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Olympia, Capt. Young, from New-York Jan. 14, for Glasgow, has arr. here.

STATEMENT OF

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York,

F. S. WINSTON, President,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1873.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay'ts.		No.	Ann. Pay'ts.
In force, Jan. 1st, 1873	47	$18,578 00	In force, Jan. 1st, 1874	47	$22,000 00
Issued	10	9,698 00	Terminated	10	6,276 00
	57	$28,276 00		57	$28,276 00

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

In force, Jan. 1st, 1873	78,146	$264,591,882	In force, Jan. 1st, 1874	86,416	$289,505,886
New Risks	16,415	56,559,598	Terminated	8,145	31,645,594
	94,561	$321,151,480		94,561	$321,151,480

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Balance from last account	$56,074,484 31	By paid Death and Endowm't Claims	$3,379,664 80
" Premiums received	17,818,889 20	" " Annuities	21,835 36
" Interest and Rents	3,843,113 06	" " Dividends	5,405,474 66
		" " Surrendered Policies and Additions	4,667,369 59
		" " Commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	835,400 22
		" " Expenses and Taxes	1,063,884 64
		Balance to New Account	62,363,187 88
	$77,736,486 57		$77,736,486 57

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at four per cent	$61,148,784 82	By Bonds and Mortgages	$52,707,912 17
" Claims by Death, not yet due	633,825 84	" United States and New-York State Stocks	5,967,888 00
" Post-mortem Dividends, due on demand	43,316 95	" Real Estate	2,539,403 95
" Premiums paid in advance	29,904 93	" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest	2,224,961 84
" Surplus accrued on Tontine Policies	26,220 10	" Interest accrued	923,572 57
" Undivided Surplus	3,727,785 03	" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	1,097,014 98
		" Premiums in transit, principally for December	131,313 19
		" Balances due by Agents	17,771 25
	$65,609,837 67		$65,609,837 67

From the Undivided Surplus a Dividend will be apportioned to each Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1874.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.

January 21st, 1874.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, *Auditor.*

NOTE.—By recent act of the Trustees the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston,
John V. L. Pruyn,
R. H. McCurdy,
I. Green Pearson,
William Betts,
John Wadsworth,
Samuel E. Sproulls,
Samuel M. Cornell,
Lucius Robinson,
W. Smith Brown,
Richard Patrick,
William H. Popham,
Samuel D. Babcock,
Henry A. Smythe,
William E. Dodge,
George S. Coe,
William M. Vermilye,
John E. Develin,
Martin Bates,
Wm. A. Haines,
Seymour L. Husted,
Oliver H. Palmer,
Henry E. Davies,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Francis Skiddy,
J. Elliot Condict,
James C. Holden,
Herman C. von Post,
Geo. C. Richardson,
Alexander H. Rice,
W. F. Babcock,
F. Ratchford Starr,
Frederick H. Cossitt,
Lewis May,
Oliver Harriman,
Thomas Dickson.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, *Vice-President.*

WM. H. C. BARTLETT, *Actuary.*

JOHN M. STUART, *Secretary.*

ISAAC L. KIP, M.D., G. S. WINSTON, M.D., *Medical Examiners.*

HALL'S
345 & 347 BROADWAY N.Y
SAFES

HERRING'S SAFES
FOR OFFICES, FOR BANKS, FOR DWELLINGS, FOR STORES, FOR EVERYBODY.
HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway,
CORNER MURRAY ST.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE, LATELY ARRIVED; is nice and tidy; very fond of children; will come for small wages. Call, for a few days, at the [illegible] Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY,
NO. 173 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
ÆTNA INS. CO.,
OF HARTFORD.
CAPITAL, $3,000,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$5,521,049 15
SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
of Springfield, Mass.
CAPITAL..........................$500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................$1,024,478 [illegible]
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL..........................$200,000.
NEWPORT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
of Providence, R. I.
CAPITAL..........................$200,000.
CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
of Hartford.
CAPITAL..........................$500,000.
Assets (net) Jan. 1, 1874..................[illegible]
JAMES A. ALEXANDER & PECK, [illegible]

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or [illegible] ness. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. [illegible] formities of the eye, nose, face, and person. [illegible]
HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington [illegible]